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Henry Randolph I

(1623-1773)

of

Henrico County, Virginia

and

His Descendants

HENRY RANDOLPH I
(1623 - 1773)

OF

HENRICO COUNTY, VIRGINIA

AND

HIS DESCENDANTS

Preceded by short review of the Randolph family in early England and elsewhere.

by

Wassell Randolph
II

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FOREWORD

"Every man is a bundle of his ancestors", sayeth one writer.

According to another, "he who careth not whence he came, careth little whither he goeth".

The Reverend Philip Slaughter commented that he had known men "to publish the most elaborate pedigrees of their horses and cattle and to be thoroughly indifferent to their own descent". (History Bristol Parish, page 119).

My father, Mr. William M. Randolph, nearly a half century ago, in a letter giving the history of our family, paraphrased Dr. Slaughter: "While I have not published much about horses or cattle, I confess to having been indifferent about my descent".

As an apology for his indifference, this history of this particular Randolph family, which is dedicated to the memory of this parent, is now offered to those who may be interested.

November, 1952 Wassell Randolph

CHAPTER I

DIFFERENT RANDOLPH LINES - ORIGIN OF NAME - COAT OF ARMS

* * * * * * *

The Randolph family was quite a prominent family in the early history of the Colony of Virginia. There were two, if not more, distinct lines of Randolphs residing there in the 17th century and these two major lines were of close kin, having sprung from a common ancestor in England. The American ancestor of one line was Henry Randolph I and his nephew, William Randolph I of Turkey Island, was the ancestor of the other line, both being of Henrico County. Each became the progenitor of a long line of descendants, many of whom as time passed attained positions of marked distinction.[1]

There is a third family which may be identified as the Randolphs of Surry County, Virginia. It has been said that this family, until the Revolutionary War, spelled their name "Randolf" and that there was no Randall (Randoll) family in either Surry County or Sussex County.[2]

This writer has been unable to establish any kinship between these Surry County Randolphs and the Randolphs of Henrico County - either the Turkey Island line or the Henry Randolph line. But certain it is that the Surry County Randolphs, if not of kin, were close friends to, at least, the Henry Randolph line as is evidenced by these records:

When Henry Randolph II married Sarah Swan, the wedding was held at the home of Robert Randall in Surry County. And when their son Thomas was baptized July 1, 1693, this same Robert Randall stood as a sponsor.[3] The friendship between the families is easily accounted for by the marriage of Sarah Swan's mother (Mary, widow of Col. Thomas Swan) to Robert Randall.[4]

There was, at least, a fourth and distinct Randolph family of early Virginia which lived in Prince William County, but no effort has been made to identify this family.[5] And it is not improbable that other families of the name may have come to the colony. For instance, who was the William Randolph who was imported into the colony in 1689 by William Randolph of Turkey Island? And who was the Capt. Robert Randolph who was a resident of Isle of Wight County in 1693?[6]

Therefore, to say only that one is a descendant of the Virginia Randolphs carries little identification. It is necessary to go further and to establish the particular line to which he or she belongs. The customary query: "Are you a Virginia Randolph?", so frequently made of persons bearing the name, is indicative of the prevalent yet erroneous belief, by those uninformed that all

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1 Hayden p. 217. The Randolph family has been called the foremost family of Va.: Eckenrode p. 16. For the Turkey Island Randolph line: See William Randolph I of Turkey Island, etc., by Wassell Randolph; also the Randolphs of Virginia by Robert Isham Randolph.

2 11 W. & M. (2) pp. 50, 53. But see: 12 W. & M. (2) pp. 46-47.

3 P. 44 n. 4. Robert Randall was a Justice of Surry Co. in 1687: 11 W. & M. p. 81.

4 P. 44 n. 7. Marr. B. 3/6/1681, 3 Va. p. 154; 17 Va. p. 99; 11 W. & M. (2) p.52.

5 26 Va. p. 312; Dr. Clayton Torrence 4/5/1943. According to Mr. Parry (p. 29) one of the Kent branch of Randolphs settled in Virginia. According to T. B. Snoddy (12/14/1942) four Randolph family heads immigrated to Va.

6 3 Val. p. 1384; 7 W. & M. p. 257.

Randolphs in colonial Virginia had a common American ancestor.

To avoid all possibility of an unmerited claim, it should be noted that the first immigrant of the name to the American Colonies was not a Virginia Randolph. This honor belongs to Edward Randolph of Nottingham, England, who settled in Massachusetts about 1629 or 1630.[1] He was of an entirely different Randolph family, viz., the FitzRandolph family (the prefix "Fitz" being later dropped),[2] which traces to Randolph, Duke of Westmoreland, who died in 1524. This Edward Randolph married Elizabeth Blossom at Scituate, Massachusetts, May 10, 1637 and had descendants, at least one of whom moved to New Jersey and had issue. But these Massachusetts and New Jersey Randolphs should not be confused with the Virginia Randolphs, to whom they are no kin.

It will be interesting to trace briefly the origin of the name Randolph.

Randolph (anciently spelled variously Randolphe, Randolfe, Randle, Randoll, Randall, and Randolle)[3] is a patronymic which seems to have originated in some one or more of the nations or tribes of Western Europe during the middle ages or perhaps earlier. The writers are not in agreement either as to the derivation of the name or as to the particular locality of its origin. Some say it is Teutonic and was first used as a Christian name - Ranulph or Ranolfe - meaning house wolf.[4] Others say it springs from the baptismal name Randolf or Randulf, otherwise Ralph and that it is Normanic.[5] Another writer states that in early times the pet nicknames for Randolph were Rand or Randle, whence came several of the variants above mentioned.[6]

There is disagreement also as to the etymology of the name. One author gives its etymology as Rand meaning fair and ulph meaning help, i. e.; fair-help.[7] Whereas, another author classifies the name among those derived from weapons, i. e., Rand meaning shield and wulf meaning wolf or shield-wolf.[8]

As a family name, Randolph appears in the early history of both England and also of Scotland. It is a fair assumption that the modern spelling of the name was first adopted in one or the other countries. Persons of the name in England and in Scotland, when the name emerges from obscurity, were of the aristocracy. Those, whom history records, were closely connected or associated with the reigning houses of each country and were honored with positions of prominence.[9] They also were military leaders and took part in the wars in which their sovereigns were engaged, most frequently as their supporters but

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1 5 App. pp. 172-173; 3 A.C.A.G. p. 679; Cowles Randolph MSS. A; 3 Family Scrapbook pp. 147-148. The Edward Randolph who was Crown representative in the colonies (1676-1702) was still a different person: p. 12.

2 The Look Out 10/17/1925 in 3 Family Scrapbook p. 147. The prefix Fitz originally indicated paternity, especially of the natural sons of kings and nobles: Standard Dictionary (1913 Ed.) p. 932. See: Bardsley p. 13.

3 Brainard pp. 86-89. Some of these variant spellings were used in colonial America: Goode p. 113 n.; 3 Va. p. 154; 47 D. N. B. p. 270.

4 17 Tyler (Quar.) p. 186; Cowles MSS. See: Anglo-Saxon Chron. p. 40; 2 McKirlie p. 423.

5 Mont. Gen. p. 144 n.; The Look Out 3/5/1927 in 3 Family Scrapbook p. 149, but the statement in this article is incorrect, to-wit, that the name later became FitzRandolph. Randolph and Fitz-Randolph were distinct family names and denoted different and unrelated families.

6 Bowman p. 75; Dempsey Notes p. 4. The true explanation of the transition of the name Randall thru Randoll to Randolph is not known.

7 Sims p. 88.

8 Weekley p. 38 and n. 4.

9 2 Pierce pp. 1061-1062; Parry pp. 1-2.

sometimes as their antagonists.

Statements have been loosely made suggesting that the Randolph families in America can trace their ancestry back to Randolph families in Scotland where such ancestors were connected with Scottish royalty. No matter how glamorous the tradition, little or no foundation in fact has been found to support it.[1] However, the statement is true as to those Randolphs who married into the Isham family, this family being easily traceable back to Scotland where it was associated with royalty. President Thomas Jefferson, who was of the Turkey Island Randolph line, correctly said that his mother's family (she being of the Isham line) traced their pedigree far back in England and Scotland, "to which let each one ascribe the faith and merit he chooses", - a comment which clearly indicates his incredulity of the tradition.[2]

A plausible explanation which has been offered for this claim to Scottish ancestry is: some Randolph book-plates used in colonial Virginia bore the sentiment of the motto (the least notable feature of heraldry) of Sir Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray and nephew of the immortal Bruce "salus per christum redemtorem:" hence the erroneous belief by some persons of the name that they were descendants of Sir Thomas Randolph or of that stock.[3] But the arms of the Earl of Moray were far different from the arms of the Randolph family in early England.[4]

The earliest authentic record of the Randolph coat of arms seems to be the confirmation in the thirteenth year of Queen Elizabeth's reign to Thomas Randolph, Esq., of Badlesmere, County Cambridge, who, according to one author, was descended from the ancient family of Sir John Randolph, Knight, of the County of Wilts, and who bore the name of Randolph of Kent.[5] The arms and crest of William Randolph of Towcester[6] are described as blazoned: gules on a cross argent, five mullets pierced, sable. Crest:- an antelope's head erased or holding in its mouth a pillar argent, its base resting on a wreath. The motto is: Fari quae sentiat.[7]

A well preserved impression in wax of the Randolph arms appears on a document in the records of Henrico County, Virginia executed by William Randolph (I) of Turkey Island in 1698.[8] It has been stated that the arms he adopted were the arms of Sire John Randolf of Wiltshire and Hamshire in England who lived about the turn of the 14th century.[9] By not piercing their mullets the Randolphs of Virginia changed in the arms the Kent rowels to stars.[10]

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1 Parry p. 3 n.
2 Jeff. Cyc. Foley p. 36, Pgh. 355; 45 Va. p. 65. See; Eckenrode p. 17.
3 Pp. 4-5; 17 Tyler (Quar.) p. 186.
4 See: Dunbar.
5 Conway frontispiece, citing Gwillim's "A Display of Heraldry", where a replica of the Randolph arms appears.
6 Wm. Randolph of Towcester was son of John Randolph who was half-brother to Thomas Randolph, the poet: Pub. Har. Soc. 87 p. 176.
7 The Rev. Henry Isham Longden states that the oldest impression of the Randolph coat and crest is the one appearing on the will of William Randolph (brother of Thomas Randolph, the poet) who d. in 1689 and he gives a complete description: 1 W. & M. p. 158. See: 17 T. (Quar.) pp. 186-187; 2 W. & M. p. 142; 2 du Bellett p. 129; Goode pp. 112-113; 45 Va. p. 167; 1 Glenn p. 434; Cowles MSS; Edmund Randolph 11/12/1878; 1 Bruce (Wm. Cabell) p. 20.
8 1 W. & M. p. 159.
9 Genealogist N. S. pp. 11, 175; Parry pp. 1-2. See: p. 11 n. 7.
10 Conway frontispiece.

In the limited number of usages of coat armor in America prior to the Revolutionary War on silverware, equipages and bookplates, the Randolph family is conspicuous.[1] Possibly, the earliest example of an engraved armorial bookplate of a native Virginian is that of Sir John Randolph.[2] John Randolph of Roanoke, in early life, also used a like bookplate.[3] In the several replicas of the Randolph coat of arms there are slight variations.[4]

So far as the investigation of this writer has extended, the authorities accessible show the assertion, viz., that the Virginia Randolphs are in direct line of descent from the Randolphs of Scotland, to be nebulous and supported by no authentic pedigree, - a sine qua non so dear to the heart of the meticulous genealogist. Manifestly, early writers did not have access to the original source material which has been explored and developed and made available by writers of later generations.

No article discovered on the Randolph family has sought to trace any connection between the Randolphs of England and those of early Scotland. Neither has it been suggested that the Randolphs were native to Scotland whence they immigrated to England or vice versa. If either probability be true, the gap is yet to be closed. But the indications are rather to the contrary. The Heraldic Visitations give pedigrees of the Randolphs of early England who resided in the shires of Northampton and Warwick but the statement given under oath in early 1600, on which the pedigrees were based, makes no claim to a kinship with the Randolphs of Scotland which, if it had existed, would have occurred at least 250 years earlier.[5]

The belief that certain Randolph families (i. e. the Henry Randolph and the Turkey Island lines) can trace their authentic ancestry back to the nobility of Scotland is well founded. This has to be done, however, not through the Randolph line but through the Isham line. The members of the Turkey Island Randolph line can properly claim this line of descent through Mary Isham who married William Randolph I of Turkey Island while those who belong to the Henry Randolph I line can likewise claim such descent through Elizabeth Eppes who married Henry Randolph III, she being the daughter of Col. Francis Eppes III and Ann Isham, his wife. This Isham family was descended from David I, King of Scotland.[6]

For the help of those who may be so bold as to delve further into the ancient ancestry of this interesting family, the little that has been uncovered relative to the Randolphs of early England and also early Scotland will be set out in the two chapters following, although no connection between the authentic Randolph line, which is the subject of this work, and either the English or Scottish ancient Randolph lines has been definitely established.

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1 17 T. (Quar.) p. 186.
2 1 W. & M. p. 159; Slaughter p. 213 n.; 17 T. (Quar.) p. 187; 25 Va. p. 134. See: Randolph, W. "T. I." p. 78 n. 3.
3 1 W. & M. p. 159.
4 Conway frontispiece; Matthews (1907 Ed.) Add. p. 64; Pub. Har. Soc. 87 p. 173; 49 Va. p. 115; 1 Glenn p. 433; Cowles MSS; Randolph, Robt. I., Cover; Lee p. 406. See: Bruce (Soc.) p. 112.
5 17 Tyler (Quar.) p. 186.
6 See: Brainard; Jordan & Kimball pp. 97, 135, 161; Frank Leslie's Monthly (Feb. 1896) p. 145; 1 Glenn p. 443; Slaughter p. 213; 45 Va. p. 65; Randolph, Robt. I. p. 261; Rich. Critic Sept. 3, 1888.

CHAPTER II

RANDOLPHS OF EARLY SCOTLAND

The first appearance of the name Randolph in the history of Scotland, according to the works at hand, was in the late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries when meager mention was made of three persons of that name who resided there. Little is recited as to them other than the bare mention of their existence.

First, there was Randolph of Boncle in Berwickshire of whom the record is scarcely more than that he was alive on August 2, 1247.[1]

Secondly, there was Randolph of Dundee to whom, before 1291, the lands of Kynguthlin were granted by Henry Fanconer,[2] and who in 1293 acquired by charter the lands of Banavie and Balrotheri.[3]

Lastly, in 1312 the lands just mentioned were deeded to Randolph, the son of Randolph of Dundee.[4]

So passed from the picture these three Randolphs of Scotland.

By far the most noted personage of the name in Scottish history is Sir Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray. So prominent was he that Sir Robert Douglas captioned in his work a chapter The Earl of Moray which was devoted to a portrayal of him, his ancestors and his descendants.[5]

The ancestor of this particular Randolph family in Scotland is said to have been Donegal (or Dougal), proprietor of Stranit or Nithsdale, apparently alive in 1124, when he was first named in the charter given by King David I of Scotland to his friend, Robert The Bruce, granting Annandale which extended from the marches of Donegal of Stranit to those of Ranulph the younger, then Earl of Chester.[6] He had four sons, the eldest being Ranulph (Ranulphus or Ralph).[7]

Ranulph, the eldest son of Donegal, married Bethoc of Bethocrule, later Bedrule. He, as well as other Randolphs of early Scotland, was a strong supporter of the Church. He granted land in 1147 to the Monastery of Jedburgh at its establishment. He also donated to the Monastery of Kelso lands lying in Dumfries. He and his brother, Donald, witnessed a charter of Malcolm IV confirming one of David I to the Church of St. Mungo at Glasgow. He also witnessed several charters of King William I. His posterity assumed the name of Ranulph from him.[8]

The next in line, according to the records, was Thomas, but whether or not he was son of Ranulph is uncertain. He may have been Ranulph's grandson, a generation possibly having been lost.[9] He appears first in 1222 and then only by name. He was one of the principal barons of Scotland and fulfilled many

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1 2 Peer. Scot. (2d. Ed.) p. 249; 8 idem (3rd. Ed.) p. 3. The author of this work was Sir Robert Douglas; the second edition in 1813 was edited by Wood; and the third edition in 1914 was edited by James Balfour Paul.
2 5 Peer. Scot (3rd. Ed.) p. 242.
3 7 Peer. Scot. (3rd. Ed.) p. 6.
4 Idem.
5 2 Peer. Scot. (2d. Ed.) p. 249; 6 idem (3rd. Ed.) p. 286.
6 6 Peer. Scot. (3rd. Ed.) p. 286. Ranulph, Earl of Chester, will be noticed in chapter on Randolphs of England; p. 9.
7 2 Peer. Scot. (2d Ed.) p. 249; 6 idem (3rd. Ed.) pp. 287-288 where it is said he had only three sons.
8 2 Peer. Scot. (2d. Ed.) p. 249; 6 idem (3rd. Ed.) pp. 287-288; McKerlie p .
9 8 Peer. Scot. (3rd. Ed.) p. 288 and n.

offices for his sovereign. He was a party to the agreement between Henry III and Alexander II at York before the Pope's legate in 1237. He was one of the anti-Anglican party and was removed from office in 1255 during the minority of Alexander III. He married Juliana and had two sons, Sir Thomas who succeeded him and Sir Nicholas.[1] His father, Sir Thomas, died in 1262 and was interred at Melrose.[2]

Sir Thomas Ranulph of Strathdon was Sheriff of Roxburgh County in 1266. In that year he was appointed Great Chamberlain to King Alexander III of Scotland, an office he held until 1278. He played a prominent part in the politics of the times. He was summoned September 1, 1294 to attend King Edward I of England into France. He is said to have married Lady Isabel Bruce, eldest daughter of Robert, Earl of Carrick, and sister of King Robert Bruce I (whose lineage is traced to David I, King of Scotland), but this marriage is doubtful.[3] They had two children, Thomas and Isabel.[4] This daughter married Sir William Murray of Scotland.[5]

Sir Thomas Randolph was present with his father when Baliol did homage to the English monarch, Edward I, December 26, 1292.[6] He was one of the chief supporters of his uncle, King Robert Bruce, in the latter's arduous attempt in 1306 to restore the liberties of his country.[7] He fought in the fatal battle of Methven and later in 1312 he surprised and took by desperate assault Edinburgh Castle, which was supposed to be impregnable, scaling the heights by escalade, he being the third who mounted the ladder.[8]

In appreciation, no doubt, of the valiant services which his nephew had performed in his behalf, King Robert Bruce rewarded Sir Thomas Randolph with gifts of much land, but about 1312 he more signally honored his nephew by bestowing on him the Earldom of Moray.[9] Moray later became Murray.[10]

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1 Sir Nicholas Ranulph was taken prisoner at Durham Castle in April, 1296 and was sent to the Tower of London where he still was in November of 1297. He probably died there as nothing further was heard from him: 6 Peer. Scot. (3rd Ed.) p. 289.

2 2 Peer. Scot. (2d Ed.) p. 249; 6 idem (3rd Ed.) pp. 288-289.

3 2 Peer. Scot. (3rd Ed.) p. 433; 6 idem (3rd Ed.) pp. 290-291; Eckenrode p. 18; Mont. p. 144 n. This Sir Thomas Ranulph owned land at Stitchel, Garlies, Merton, Broxmouth, Isle of Mann; 4 Peer. Scot. (3rd Ed.) p. 511; 6 idem pp. 291-292. See: 1 McKerlie p. 107.

4 1 Peer. Scot. (3rd Ed.) p. 215; 6 idem (3rd Ed.) p. 291. In 2 Pierce pp. 1061-1062 the statement is made without any corroborating references that the Randolphs of Warwick and Northampton claimed among their ancestors the powerful Scotch Earls of Murray. See also: 1 Peer. Scot. (2nd Ed.) p. 319; 2 idem pp. 249-250; 2 idem (3rd Ed.) p. 433; 6 idem p. 290; A. R. D. p. 342.

5 1 Peer. Scot. (3rd Ed.) p. 215; 6 idem p. 291.

6 See: Eckenrode p. 18; 38 D. N. B. p. 391; 39 D. N. B. p. 343.

7 4 Peer. Scot. (3rd Ed.) p. 511; 6 idem pp. 291-292.

8 See: 2 Camden p. 1270; Dunbar p. 5.

9 2 Peer. Scot. (1st Ed.) p. 250; 2 Camden p. 1270; 45 Va. p. 65; Eckenrode p. 18.

10 2 Peer. Scot. (3rd. Ed.) p. 379; 2 Camden p. 1270; Mont. p. 144 n.; Hayden p. 217. This Earldom apparently had been held in abeyance since the death in 1130 of Angus, Earl of Moray; 2 Peer. Scot. (2nd Ed.) pp. 249 n., 250; Burke's Peer. (1938 Ed.) p. 1780; The Lookout 3/5/1927 in 3 Family Scrapbook p. 149; 6 Peer. Scot. (3rd Ed.) p. 292; 45 Va. p. 65; 17 T. (Quar.) p. 187.

Upon his appointment, the new Earl restricted the privileges of the clan Comyn in the king's forest of Darnaway. In reprisal, came the clan one thousand strong to burn Randolph's great house at Darnaway. Undaunted, the Earl assembled his forces and lay in ambush for his foe among the crags of the Highland country. The two bands met in battle at Whitemire and the Comyns were cut to pieces. Young Alastair Comyn, their leader, fought his way to the Findhorn. His enemies lined the further bank. With the taunt "Let the bravest keep it", he flung his standard among them, leaped the chasm at a point falsely called Randolph's Leap and escaped. The Earl then laid siege to Alastair's father in his castle Dunphail. The siege was long and the garrison was brought to the verge of starvation. Disdaining surrender, they sallied forth in an effort to cut through the besiegers, but, instead, they themselves were massacred.[1]

Sir Thomas Randolph had command of the left of the Scotch army in the decisive battle of Bannockburn fought June 24, 1314 and he contributed greatly to the achievment of that victory which left Bruce the complete master of Scotland.[2] During the years intervening and until shortly prior to the death of Bruce, Scotland enjoyed a fair measure of repose. But England again threatened invasion which was repulsed by the Scottish army under Douglas and Sir Thomas Randolph.[3]

In 1329 King Robert Bruce died, whereupon Sir Thomas Randolph became Regent of Scotland and guardian of the heir apparent, David II, which office he discharged well. He was then Lord of Annandale. He did not serve long as Regent for in 1332, the English being about to invade Scotland, he assembled an army to repel them but he died on the march July 20, 1332. He had married previously Isabel, only daughter of Sir John Stewart of Bonkyl and he left two sons, Thomas and John, and two daughters, Agnes and Isabella.[4]

The first-born son, Thomas Randolph, succeeded his father as Earl of Moray but he enjoyed this title only twenty-three days. Scotland was again invaded by the usurper Baliol, who had the support of England and battle was joined between him and the Earl of Marr, who had become the Scottish Regent, at Duplin August 12, 1332. In this battle Sir Thomas Randolph II had a chief command in the Scotch army and he was killed in action. Having never married, the Earldom descended to his brother, John.[5]

Sir John Randolph, who then became Earl of Moray, was in command of the chief body of the gallant Scots at the battle of Halidon Hill fought July 19, 1333. He later met death in 1346 at the battle of Durham (Neville's Cross).[6] He married at Duplin in 1332 his cousin, Isabel, only daughter of Sir Alex Stewart of Bonkyl and relict of Donald, Earl of Marr, Regent of Scotland. They had no issue.[7]

Upon the death of Sir John Randolph the Earldom of Moray should have reverted to the Crown in default of a surviving heir male. But how this Earldom did then actually pass is subject to dispute.

According to an early authority, upon the death of her brother, John, Agnes Randolph, who from her swarthy complexion was called Black Agnes, and who

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1 Eyre-Todd, p. 64.
2 1 Green pp. 390-391; Eckenrode pp. 18-20.
3 1 Green pp. 399-400.
4 47 D.N.B. pp. 275-278; 2 Peer. Scot. (2nd Ed.) p. 251; 2 idem (3rd Ed.) p. 379; 1 Green p. 403; Eckenrode p. 20; 2 McKerlie p. 270.
5 2 Peer. Scot. (2nd Ed.) p. 251; Eckenrode p. 21.
6 Mont. Gen. p. 144 n.; Eckenrode p. 21; Dunbar p. 5; 47 D.N.B. pp. 273-274; 2 McKerlie p. 51.
7 47 D.N.B. p. 273; 2 Peer. Scot. (2nd Ed.) pp. 251-252; 3 idem (3rd Ed.) pp. 266, 269; 6 idem pp. 294-295.

had married Sir Patrick Dunbar, the ninth Earl of Dunbar and of March, assumed the title of Countess of Moray and her consort assumed that Earldom. She was a noted character. Once, during the absence of her husband, she successfully defended Dunbar Castle against the English. Her death and her husband's death were not remote. They left issue who succeeded to the Earldom of Moray. According to another authority, King Robert II conferred the vacant Earldom upon his son-in-law, John Dunbar. Finally, on June 12, 1455 this Earldom reverted to the Crown.[1]

A later writer, however, states that it was Isabella, (not her sister Agnes) daughter of Sir Thomas Randolph, who married Sir Patrick Dunbar as his second wife. That writer refers to a record which recites that Isabella Randolph was heiress to her brother, John Randolph, Earl of Moray, wherein she confirmed a charter granted August 8, 1357. He also states that Sir John's estate, in default of issue, was divided between his sisters, Agnes and Isabella; that ultimately this estate passed to the heirs of Isabella and that she and her husband assumed the title of Earl of Moray which was held by them until their deaths.[2]

This conflict is not material here. The important fact is that here has been traced to extinction the line male of this Randolph family of Scotland which will disprove the claim of any present-day Randolph to descent from Sir Thomas Randolph, the first Earl of Moray in the Randolph line.

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1 16 D.N.B. p. 150; 47 D.N.B. p. 274; 2 Peer. Scot. (2nd Ed.) p. 253; 3 idem (3rd Ed.) pp. 265-270; 6 idem pp. 294-295; Burke's Peerage (1938 Ed.) p. 1780; Dunbar p. 5; Eckenrode pp. 22-23; 1 T. (Quar.) p. 187; 2 McKerlie pp. 47, 51.

2 3 Peer. Scot. (3rd Ed.) pp. 260, 269-270; 6 idem pp. 295-296.

CHAPTER III

RANDOLPHS OF EARLY ENGLAND

History suggests that the Randolphs of early England, and possibly also of Scotland, were of Norman origin. The suggestion flows from the fact that before the name appears in the first annals either of England or of Scotland, there lived in Normandy one Randulf (Ranulph) called de Brichessart (from Briquessart, his family seat), hereditary Vicomte of the Bessire in Normandy, who married Maud, sister of Hugh of Averanches, Earl of Chester. This Randulf, a personage of prominence, had a son and heir named Randulf, called Le Meschin, who accompanied William the Conqueror on his invasion of England in 1066. The son, evidently, was a soldier of valor for, after the conquest, the Conqueror gave to him the City of Carlisle near the border of Scotland.[1]

Randulf de Meschines, nephew to Hugh, the first Earl of Chester, became the third in this dignity. He established his residence in England, married, reared a family there and became a prominent figure in English court circles.[2] He is chiefly remarkable for the confusion that has prevailed as to his name, his titles and his wife. For a century or more, he and his descendants were active in the wars which raged on both sides of the English Channel. In addition to being Earl of Chester and of Carlisle, some say he became Earl of Cumberland, but he was only lord of that district. He also held the Castle and Barony of Appleby. Henry I speaks of Carlisle as an honor which Randulf had held, and a charter of King David I of Scotland refers to him as holding both Carlisle and Cumberland. He married Lucy, widow of Roger FitzGerald (de Roumare), a great heiress, and became the largest landowner in Lindsey during the reign of Henry I, of whom he was a staunch supporter. He left a son, Randulph, surnamed de Gernoners (Gernons), and a daughter, Alice, who married Richard FitzGilbert (de Clare). He died in 1129.[3]

Randulf, called de Gernons, 4th Earl of Chester, was son and heir of Randulf Meschin, whom he succeeded shortly before 1130. On September 8, 1131 he attended a great council at Northampton. He took no active part in affairs under Henry I, but under Stephen he became an important factor in English politics. His power was not limited to the county of his earldom. He inherited large holdings in Lincolnshire. He took part in the wars of the period in England, sometimes as the ally of his king, but a few times as his enemy.[4] He was a stout soldier and at the siege of Lincoln took King Stephen prisoner.[5] He also became the ally, for a period, of Henry, King of Normandy and Scotland. He was vacillating and he cast his lot with the monarch who for the time offered the largest reward. In this way, he acquired large landholdings on both sides of the English Channel. His English dominions were in the shires of Lincoln, Nottingham, Leicester, Warwick and Gloucester, extending from sea to sea.[6] He also had lands in Scotland adjoining Annandale, later owned by Robert

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1 47 D.N.B. p. 284; 2 Peer. Scot. (3rd Ed.) p. 369; The Lookout 3/5/1927 in 3 Family Scrapbook p. 149. This family, rather than the Randolph family in Scotland, seems to be the first family recorded in history as bearing the name Randulf (Randolph): See Eckenrode p. 23. Query: were the two families the same family? See: p. 5; 2 McKerlie p. 36.

2 1 Camden pp. 639, 673, 681-682; 2 idem pp. 927, 976-977, 1354.

3 47 D.N.B. pp. 284-285; 1 Camden p. 681.

4 47 D.N.B. p. 286.

5 1 Camden p. 681.

6 47 D.N.B. p. 287.

Bruce.[1] He died December 16, 1153, having been poisoned, according to rumor. He married Maud (Matilda), daughter of Robert, Earl of Glouchester, illegitimate son of Henry I of England, and left a son and successor, Hugh.[2]

Hugh of Cyveiliog (Kevelioc in Wales), Palatine and 5th Earl of Chester, was the son of Randulf, 2nd. He succeeded to his father's lands on both sides the English Channel. In 1171 he was living in Normandy, and in 1173 he took part in the great feudal revolt against Henry II. He was captured and held a prisoner for years. Finally, he was released and his lands were restored to him. In 1171 he married Bertrada, daughter of Simon, 3rd, the Bald, Count of Evreux and Montfort, by whom he had one son and four daughters. He also had several bastard children, both male and female. He died in Staffordshire June 30, 1181.[3]

Randolph, surnamed de Blundevill, 6th Earl of Chester, was son and heir of Hugh de Kivelioc, Palatine Earl of Chester, whom he succeeded in 1180. His surname, like his father's, was derived from his birthplace. He was a warrior and a statesman. In 1187 he married Constance, daughter and heir of Conan, Duke of Brittany and widow of Geoffrey, second son of Henry II. She left him and a divorce followed. He then married Clemence, widow of Alan de Dinan, and sister of Geoffrey. He was a supporter of the several kings of England during his lifetime and took part in many battles.[4] In 1200 he was given by his Prince the Earldom of Leicester.[5] Through the years 1214-1216 he stood by King John as mediator rather than as an adherent and counselled his sovereign's acceptance of Magna Carta.[6] He built Chartley and Beeston Castles and founded the Abby de-lo-Cuse.[7] He died without issue by either wife and his estate passed to his four sisters.[8]

Thus has been traced to extinction the legitimate line male of Randulf of Normandy which would seem to close to present-day Randolphs the avenue of Normanic descent. However, one writer states that the Randolph family of England traces back to the Battle of Hastings.[9]

Passing from the Norman line of the Randulf family, the records of England covering the same period refer to other persons bearing the name Randulph, Ranulf, Ranulph and Ralph, but they mostly belong to the clergy and they seem to have no place here.[10]

There were other Randolphs of early England who attained such prominence as to have their names perpetuated in the recordings of the times. With some exceptions, the information as to the earliest known of these Randolphs now available is fragmentary, - in fact scarcely more than a record of their names and of the services they performed or of the positions they occupied

One of the earliest of whom history makes mention was Ranulf de Glanville. He seems to have settled in Suffolk at or soon after the Norman conquest where he remained and acquired considerable possessions. He was prominent mainly for

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1 6 Peer. Scot. (3rd Ed.) p. 286.
2 47 D.N.B. p. 288.
3 28 D.N.B. pp. 164-165; 1 Camden p. 682.
4 5 D.N.B. pp. 267-270.
5 1 Camden p. 542.
6 1 Green pp. 250-251.
7 1 Camden p. 682.
8 5 D.N.B. p. 271; 1 Camden p. 682.
9 Bond p. 563.
10 See: D.N.B. under names indicated.

being Chief Justice of England and wrote the earliest treatise on English law. He married and his death occurred in 1190. He left only three daughters so the Randolph name was not perpetuated through his descendants.[1]

One family of Randolphs of early England (there certainly were more families) had attained high rank in the time of Edward I (1239-1307). In Domesday Book it is recorded that Thomas Randolph of Wiltshire was ordered in 1294 to render in person military service to his sovereign against the King of France.[2] This is the earliest known record of the name Randolph in the ancient records of England. Through the coincidence of name, year and service, it would seem to identify this Thomas Randolph as the same person as Thomas Ranulph of Strathdon, Scotland, of whom it was recorded that he was summoned to attend King Edward I into France September 1, 1294.[3] This is the sole circumstance, (according to this writer's research), but a potent one which points to a Scottish origin of the English Randolphs, at least of this particular line.

As living about the same time, the Domesday Book mentions a Johannes Randolph who was a Knight of Hampshire.[4]

Another one of the name living about the same time was Sir John Randolph, Knight, who was appointed in 1298 a commissioner to summon Knights. He probably was the same person who was a Burgess from Southampton in 1300 and 1301 and who was ordered to muster troops at Berwick-on-Tweed.[5]

Still another was Richard Randolph, a Burgess from Leicester in 1305.[6]

It seems fairly certain that about this time there were families of Randolphs in both Wiltshire and Hampshire. The most prominent member of these families was Sire John Randolf who lived about the turn of the 13th-14th centuries. He was a Justice for many years, holding court in the southern and western shires of England. He married Joan, daughter of John de Acton. He died about 1334 leaving a son, Robert Randolph.[7]

William Randolf, Knight and Sheriff of Wiltshire in 1333, owned lands there and in Hampshire. He was the King's Revenue Collector in Wiltshire and held other offices for his sovereign there. He died about the middle of the 14th century.[8]

There was also a Thomas Randolph of Berford who, in 1340, was granted pardon by his sovereign for a murder.[9]

John Randolph of Hampshire, of a later generation, was an eminent judge and also an official in the English Exchequer in 1385.[10]

In the early part of the 15th century it seems that the Randolph family of Wiltshire split and that a branch then settled in Kent (assuming that the Randolph family of Kent had not previously existed). Thereafter, these two lines were referred to as the Randolphs of Wilts and those of Kent. In 1433

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1 21 D.N.B. p. 413; 1 Green pp. 180, 190.
2 Conway p. 4; 5 App. p. 174; 45 Va. p. 65; Mrs. Belle C. Lottier in Ficklen Chart p. 3.
3 2 Peer. Scot. (2nd Ed.) p. 249; 2 idem (3rd Ed.) p. 433; 6 idem pp. 290-291. See: p. 6.
4 Parry p. 1.
5 Conway pp. 4-5; 45 Va. p. 65.
6 45 Va. p. 65.
7 Parry pp. 1-2.
8 Parry p. 2; 44 Va. p. 290.
9 Parry p. 3.
10 Conway p. 5; 5 App. p. 174; 11 Hughes p. 176; 45 Va. p. 66; Mrs. Belle C. Lottier in Ficklen Chart p. 3.

there lived a William Randolph of Tunbridge, Kent.[1]

The connection between the Randolphs of Wiltshire and those of Kent seems to be established by the confirmation on March 15th in the 13th year of Queen Elizabeth (1558-1603) of the arms of the Wiltshire branch to Thomas Randolph of Badlesmere, Kent, a descendant of Sir John Randolph of Wilts, Knight.[2]

Avery Randolph of Badlesmere, Kent, who lived in the late 15th and early 16th centuries is now remembered only as the father of his distinguished son, Sir Thomas Randolph, (1523-1590).[3] He was made principal of Broadgates Hall (now Pembroke College) Oxford. From 1550-1585 he served as the confidential diplomatic agent of Queen Elizabeth at the Scottish Court, and also on various diplomatic missions to Russia and elsewhere. He was appointed Postmaster General and in 1586 he became Chancellor of the Exchequer, holding both offices until his death in London on June 8, 1590. He married Anne Walingham and had a son Thomas who succeeded him; also a son Ambrose and a daughter Frances.[4]

Edward Randolph, possibly the brother of Sir Thomas Randolph last mentioned, was a soldier. His political activity during the reign of Edward VI was such as to cause him to seek exile in France on the accession of Mary. He was pardoned in 1554 and returned to England. Elizabeth first employed him in Scotland, then gave him an office in France, and lastly made him Colonel of Footmen in Ireland where he was killed in battle November 12, 1566. There is no record of any marriage or issue.[5]

Another Avery (not Amory) Randolph, perhaps the grandson of Avery of Badlesmere, like his ancestor, became Principal of Pembroke College, Oxford in 1590.[6]

There seems to have been another Randolph family of prominence in England at this period, but apparently it was of no kin to those who have just been listed. The first known ancestor of this family was Dr. Edmund Randolph (1601-1643) who was a graduate of University College, Oxford. He obtained his M. D. degree at Padua in 1626 and thereafter he practiced in Canterbury. By his wife, Deborah (Masters) he had 15 children.[7]

Edward Randolph, son of Dr. Edmund Randolph, was born July 9, 1632. He was sent to Massachusetts in 1676 and became a colonial official, being charged with the distasteful and onerous duty of enforcing the unpopular laws imposed upon the colony by the mother country. He made several voyages between England and America, his last return here being in 1702. His death is variously stated as occurring in 1703 at a place unnamed, in the West Indies after 1694, and in Virginia in poverty. There is uncertainty as to his marriages and issue, but it seems he was married three times. By his first wife, Jane Gibbon of West Cliff, Kent (of the line of the noted historian), whom he married in 1679, one author says he had four daughters, but another says he had two children, Deborah and Edward. No mention is made of issue by his second wife, Grace Granville, who died in 1682. By his third wife, Sarah (Backhouse) Platt, he

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1 Parry p. 3.
2 Conway Frontispiece; 17 T. (Quar.) p. 186; Parry p. 3; Edmund Randolph 11/12/1878 pp. 2-3.
3 47 D.N.B. p. 278. This Thomas Randolph is evidently the one who was lauded in the obituary of Sir John Randolph in the Virginia Gazette of Mch. 11, 1736-7: 3 Va. p. 265; 32 Va. p. 138; 44 Va. p. 290.
4 47 D.N.B. p. 280; Conway p. 5; 5 App. p. 174; Edmund Randolph 11/12/1878 p. 3; Mrs. Belle C. Lottier in Ficklen Chart p. 3.
5 47 D.N.B. pp. 271-2; Eckenrode pp. 24-26.
6 Conway p. 5; 5 App. p. 174; 11 Hughes p. 176.
7 47 D.N.B. p. 272; 15 D.A.B. p. 356.

had one child born in 1684, whether a boy or girl, or what became of the child is not stated.[1]

Such is the available information as to many Randolphs of early England. But the query to be solved is: what was the connection, if any, between any of the persons named and the authentic Randolph line to be next considered?

There can be little doubt that when the family, from which the Virginia Randolphs sprang, emerged from obscurity, they were residing in the adjoining coastal counties of Southwest England of Sussex and Kent.[2] And it is equally certain that succeeding generations moved to the midland counties of Warwick and Northampton, whence the bolder members of the family, who forsook the mother country, emigrated to Virginia. So says John Randolph of Roanoke.[3]

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1 15 D.A.B. pp. 356-7; 47 D.N.B. p. 272; 5 App. p. 172.
2 Montague p. 144 n.
3 Goode p. 112.

CHAPTER IV

AUTHENTIC RANDOLPH LINE IN ENGLAND

Although most writers, who have attempted to trace in England the ancestry of the Randolph family which is the subject of this work, accept as the original ancestor Robert Randolph who married Rose Roberts and who died at Hamsey[1] near Lewes in Sussex in June of 1602[2], it is strange that they all apparently ignored the ancestral line set out in the 3rd Heraldic Visitation (of 1681) which traced this family two generations earlier.[3]

Without being able to verify the fact, several of the writers cited lean to the belief that Robert Randolph belonged to the Randolph family of Kent.[4] This assumption finds support in the fact that Rose Roberts, whom he married, did live at Hawkhurst in the adjoining County of Kent.[5] The Visitation is silent as to the name of Robert Randolph's wife, but it does state positively that he was of Hams (Hamsey) in Sussex.[6]

The third Visitation Northampton (1681) is the only record this writer has found which traces this Randolph family earlier than the middle of the 16th century. It was compiled by the eminent antiquarian, the Reverend Henry Isham Longden, Rector of Heyford, Northampton and editor of the Visitation. Prima facie it is entitled to full credence. The Visitation treats this family under this heading: "Randolph of Ascott and Houghton Parva Tocester Hundred Tocester 6° Apr. 1682."

According to the Visitation, this particular Randolph family traces back in England to one John Randall, the elder, who was born either during the reign of King Henry VIII or near the close of the century preceding. His identity and death year are established by his will which was executed January 24, 1551-2, was probated November 8, 1552 and is preserved in the archives of Lewes, Sussex. The will also establishes his marriage for it names his children, but it fails to name his wife. It established his residence at Lewes in County Sussex.[7]

John Randall, the elder, had six children, five males, viz., Anthony, William, Robert, Thomas, and John, and one female, Isabell. The order of their births is not known, but it is to be assumed, from the circumstance of his father naming him as Executor of his will, that Anthony was the eldest son. The child important here is John II for the line now being traced descended through him.

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1 In 45 Va. pp. 66-67 Hamsey is given Harris which is evidently a misprint. See: 47 D.N.B. p. 280; 5 C.A.G. p. 213; Brainard p. 81; Pub. Har. Soc. 87 p. 174; 1 Glenn p. 433; Rich. Critic 9/3/1888.

2 Slaughter p. 213 n.; Parry pp. 4, 25; Brainard p. 81; Hayden p. 217; 1 Garland p. 7; Conway Frontispiece; 3 Va. p. 261 n.; 45 Va. p. 67; 7 W. & M. p. 122; 24 W. & M. p. 206. The antique black letter pedigree found among the papers of Sir John Randolph of Virginia, after his death, also accepts as the original English ancestor, Robert Randolph, who married Rose Roberts: Slaughter p. 213 n.

3 Pub. Har. Soc. 87 p. 173.

4 Parry p. 4; Conway Frontispiece.

5 Slaughter p. 213 n.; Parry p. 4; Goode p. 112; 1 W. & M. p. 158; 24 W. & M. p. 206; 45 Va. p. 67; Rich. Times Dis. 8/23/1908.

6 Pub. Har. Soc. 87 p. 173; Brainard p. 81, who evidently followed the Visitation.

7 Pub. Har. Soc. 87 p. 173; Wyatt notes p. 1.

John Randall, the junior, was named as a legatee in his father's will. This son left a will dated November 27, 1560, which he signed John Randoll which also is preserved in the archives at Lewes. Many years earlier he had married Johan, daughter of William Webbe, who bore him a fruitful family of eleven children, eight girls and three boys, to each of whom he gave a portion of his estate which evidently was substantial. The father's identification of John as "my middlemost son" and of Edward as his "youngest son" establishes Robert as the eldest male. There is corroboration of this deduction in the fact that the father named Robert as executor of his will and he also devised to him a lease obtained from the Lord Akers.[1]

Robert Randolph's (Randoll's) birth year is given as 1550 but only by one writer. The year of his death is fixed by the record of his burial at Hamsey in Sussex June 8, 1602.[2] The date of his marriage to Rose Roberts is not known but the birth date of their eldest son William, 1572[3], indicates such marriage occurred a few years earlier. This couple had four additional children, viz., George, John, Annys and Margaret but the order in which named may or may not be according to the order of their births. The statement of one writer that the children became the progenitors of the heads of the family in South England is too broad in its scope.[4] The family was of eminent standing and belonged to the gentry.[5]

William Randolph, after being reared under Sir George Goring, later Earl of Norwich, in 1606 became Steward to the Rt. Hon. Edward Lord Zouch and he established his residence at Houghton Parva, County Northampton.[6] He contracted two marriages. First, shortly prior to 1605 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Smith, Gent. of Newnham by Daventre in the same county. As the result of this union four children were born:

(1) Thomas Randolph, born and baptized June 15, 1605. He never married and died at the young age of 28 years, being buried March 17, 1634 at Blatherwick, Northampton.[7] He was the gifted English poet and dramatist who was a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, which conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts. He was a shining light in the circle of the celebrated Ben Jonson's friends who so beloved him as to call him one of his "sons".[8] Among his poems is an amusing and ingenious "Apologie for his false Prediction that his Aunt Lane would be delivered of a Sonne"[9] which indicates he was on intimate terms with his stepmother's family. His early death left unfulfilled the promise his works had given. His poems were published posthumously in 1640 by his brother, Robert Randolph, of Lincolnshire.[10]

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1 Har. Soc. 87, p. 173
2 1 Hayden p. 217; Pub. Har. Soc. 87 p. 174; Wyatt notes p. 1.
3 Hayden p. 217; Parry pp. 4, 25; Wyatt notes p. 1; Slaughter p. 213 n., says William Randolph d. 1670 aged 88 while Conway Frontispiece gives his life span as 1570-1660. See: Stafford p. 377.
4 The Lookout 3/5/1927 in 3 Family Scrapbook p. 149. Most writers have ignored all the children save William.
5 See: p. 29 n. 3.
6 47 D.N.B. p. 280; Brainard p. 81; Pub. Har. Soc. 87 p. 174; Parry pp. 4-5; 51 Va. p. 28 n.; Eckenrode p. 32.
7 Pub. Har. Soc. 87 p. 174; 28 Va. p. 363; 7 W. & M. p. 122; Parry pp. 25-26; Brainard pp. 81-82; 47 D.N.B. p. 280; Goode p. 112; 1 Glenn p. 434; Rich. Critic 9/3/1888.
8 Parry pp. 12-13; 47 D.N.B. p. 280; Conway p. 4; 32 Va. p. 129; Cowles MSS.
9 28 Va. p. 364; 32 D.N.B. p. 78. See: Bruce (Soc.) p. 72 n.
10 47 D.N.B. p. 282. See: Parry pp. 39-40.

(2) William Randolph was baptized October 18, 1607. He was married thrice: (a) on June 21, 1632 at Pattishall to Margaret, daughter of William Burket of Bugbrooke, Northampton; (b) after April 1, 1642 to Marie Howes, widow of Theodore Marks of Pattishall; and (c) to Sarah, daughter of Thomas Ladbrooke of Cubbington, Warwichshire. He had children by his first and third wives only. He resided at Ascot, Northampton and died there in November of 1689.[1]

(3) Robert Randolph was baptized May 26, 1611. He was educated for the ministry at Christ Church, Oxford, receiving the degree of Master of Arts. He first became Vicar of Barnetby and later of Donington in Lincolnshire. He married twice: (a) the daughter of _____ Whitestone of Whitlesey, Isle of Ely; and (b) Joyce, widow of_____ Weston. He was buried July 8, 1671 at Donington. He had only one child, a son, Thomas, by his first wife, who died unmarried July 25, 1671 age 20 years.[2]

(4) Elizabeth Randolph was baptized April 18, 1613 and married June 21, 1632 at Pattishall George Burkett of Bugbrooke and had issue.[3]

After the death of his first wife, William Randolph on March 30, 1619 married at Houghton Parva Dorothy Lane West, daughter of Richard Lane of Courtenhall and widow of Thomas West of Cotton End, Gent. She was the sister of Sir Richard Lane who was at one time Attorney General to the Prince of Wales and who later was appointed the Lord Keeper.[4] The following children were the fruit of this marriage: (5) John, baptized February 6, 1619-20 who married Dorothy Atterbury; (6) Richard, baptized February 24, 1621-22 who married Elizabeth Riland; (7) Henry, baptized November 27, 1623 who immigrated to Virginia; (8) Ann, baptized February 8, 1625-26 who died an infant and was buried at Houghton Parva January 28, 1626-27; (9) George, baptized July 29, 1627 who was accidentally slain in war June 5, 1645 and was buried at Harrington, Northampton; (10) Margaret, baptized April 30, 1629, who married Roger Phillips, an spothecary in Brentford, Middlesex; and (11) Judith, baptized August 19, 1630 who married Henry Welton of Brentford.[5] As to these eleven children loose and confusing statements have been made.[6]

All the children born to William Randolph of both marriages seem to have been born and baptized at Houghton Parva save his first child, Thomas the poet, who was born at Newnham in the home of his maternal grandfather and who was baptized there the same day.[7]

The writers disagree as to the birth and death dates of William Randolph. According to Sir John Randolph's black letter pedigree (which the Reverend Mr. Slaughter accepts) he died in 1670 aged 88.[8] Mr. Stanard states that he was born in 1572 and died in 1660,[9] and refers to the Visitation Northampton, but

1 Pub. Har. Soc. 87 p. 175; Brainard pp. 82-83; Parry pp. 25, 26, 27.
2 Pub. Har. Soc. 87 p. 174; Brainard p. 83; Parry pp. 25, 27-28.
3 Pub. Har. Soc. 87 p. 174; Brainard p. 82; Parry pp. 25, 28. Some writers ignore this daughter: 1 Glenn p. 434.
4 Pub. Har. Soc. 87 p. 174; 28 Va. p. 363; 32 D.N.B. p. 78; 3 Va. p. 261 n.; 7 W. & M. p. 122; 4 Val. p. 2302 n.; Goode p. 112; 5 C.A.G. p. 213; Stafford p. 377.
5 Pub. Har. Soc. 87 p. 176; Brainard p. 82; Parry pp. 26-30; 45 Va. p. 392; 9 W. & M. (2) p. 145.
6 Rich. Times Dis. Aug. 23, 1908; Dempsey Notes p. 4.
7 Pub. Har. Soc. 87 pp. 174, 176; Parry p. 6 n. 2.
8 1 W. & M. p. 158; Slaughter p. 213 n.; Goode p. 112.
9 3 Va. p. 261 n.; 7 W. & M. p. 122; 4 Val. p. 2302 n.; Rich. Critic Apr. 21, 1889. See: Hayden p. 217. Parry p. 4 states that Robt. Randolph practically disinherited his son William by willing to him only a groat (threepence).

the Visitation of 1681 (pages 174, 176) is silent as to these dates. Mr. Conway gives his life's span as 1570-1660.[1] Mr. Brainard (page 81) says he may have been the William Randolph who was buried at Moreton-Morrell, County Warwick in 1657. Certain it is that he lived to a ripe age.

Richard Randolph, son of William Randolph, married prior to 1647 Elizabeth, daughter of John Riland (Ryland) of Warwick and sister to Archdeacon Riland,[2] and established his residence in Warwickshire at Moreton-Morrell, sometimes called Morton Hall.[3] This couple had eight children, all of whom save the first one were baptized in the Parish of Moreton-Morrell. They were: (1) Richard who later became a stationer of London and died without issue;[4] (2) Dorothy, baptized April 1, 1647 on the 29th day of her nativity; (3) Mary, baptized November 2, 1648 on the 25th day of her nativity, who married; (4) William, baptized November 7, 1650; (5) Thomas, baptized February 3, 1651, who died unmarried; (6) John, baptized July 20, 1653; (7) Elizabeth, born December 8, 1655 and baptized January 1, 1655-56; (8) Margaret, born February 25, 1656-7.[5]

Such, sketchily, is the family ancestral background in England of this particular family of the Virginia Randolphs. Only two are important in tracing this line in America, viz., Henry Randolph and his nephew, William Randolph. The former was the first Randolph immigrant to Virginia, a distinction which has been accorded erroneously by many writers to the nephew.[6]

The Randolph family in England will not be traced further here. Only the family in America of Henry Randolph (I) and his descendants will be followed. The family in America of William Randolph who became William Randolph, the first of Turkey Island, has been treated in another work by this writer.[7]

* * * * *

Certain errors relative to the early genealogy in England of this particular Randolph line have appeared in different works and magazine articles which first should be noted and the corrections indicated for the sake of accuracy and uniformity. The evident source of some of these errors is the antique black letter pedigree of Sir John Randolph which was preserved and supplemented by John Randolph of Roanoke[8] (both being of the Turkey Island line). The latter, although not an accurate antiquarian[9], took great pride in his Randolph ancestry,[10] but apparently he failed to discover the errors that

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1 Conway Frontispiece; 2 Col. Dames pp. 750-1; 3 Family Scrapbook p. 149.

2 Brainard p. 84; 7 W. & M. p. 122; 3 Va. p. 261 n.; 45 Va. pp. 67, 392; 15 D.N.B. p. 371; 2 Col. Dames pp. 750-1; 5 Col. Fam. p. 426; 2 du Bellet p. 130; Parry pp. 25, 28-29.

3 Brainard p. 51; Woodson p. 46; 42 Va. p. 292; Brown pp. 239-240.

4 Pub. Har. Soc. 87 p. 177; Parry pp. 28-29.

5 45 Va. p. 392; Pub. Har. Soc. 87 pp. 176-177. Parry (pp. 28-29) gives only six children, omitting Elizabeth and Margaret.

6 Brainard p. 82; Rich. Critic Apr. 21, 1889; 3 Family Scrapbook p. 149; 1 Bruce p. 12; 1 Garland p. 7; 1 Glenn p. 434; 1 W. & M. p. 158; Campbell p. 629; 2 du Bellet p. 129 quoting Baltimore Sun 3/26/1904; Rich. Times Dis. 8/23/1908.

7 Randolph, W. "T. I". See: Randolph, Robt. I.

8 Slaughter p. 213 n.; 1 W. & M. p. 158 (Reprint 25 W. & M. p. 133); 45 Va. p. 66; Goode p. 112; Rich. Times Dis. Aug. 23, 1908. For John Randolph's pedigree of Henry Randolph I see: 4 W. & M. p. 125.

9 40 Va. p. 168.

10 1 Garland p. 7.

pedigree contained. Other writers, presumably attributing accuracy to this pedigree by reason of its antiquity, have been misled by it.[1] Although verity is commonly accorded to pedigrees so ancient, the errors to be noted in this particular pedigree seem to be clearly established.

Here, it should be noted that the differences in the spelling of the name, to-wit: Randall and Randoll in the Visitation Northampton and elsewhere are not to be considered as errors but merely as variant spellings of the name Randolph.[2]

(a) At first, there was uncertainty as to the Christian name of Robert Randolph who married Rose Roberts. The black letter pedigree named him Robert, which name Mr. W. G. Stanard (now deceased), an outstanding Virginia genealogist,[3] first accepted.[4] Later, he changed to Richard but finally returned to Robert.[5] Others called him Richard.[6] This uncertainty is removed by the Visitation Northampton and by the pedigree prepared by the very learned English genealogist, the Reverend Edmund Randolph of the Isle of Wight, England, a descendant of the Randolph family of Kent, both giving the name as Robert.[7] It is commonly accepted now that Robert was the correct name.[8] But whether Robert or Richard, it is certain that the same Randolph was referred to by all the writers because they agree that he married Rose (Rosa) Roberts.[9]

(b) Strange as it may seem, Sir John Randolph in compiling his black letter pedigree manifestly knew not of William Randolph's second marriage and of his second set of children, for in that pedigree there is no reference to either. Consequently the major errors in this pedigree resulted, errors which have been established through independent research by two disinterested English genealogists, the Reverend Edmund Randolph, and by the Reverend Henry Isham Longden.[10]

(c) The black letter pedigree states: (1) that William Randolph (1607-1689) married Dorothy, widow of Thomas West; (2) that her maiden surname was Law; (3) that they had a son William, born November 27, 1623; and (4) that this William Randolph immigrated to Virginia.[11] Each of these four statements is incorrect.

(1) William Randolph (1607-1689) was full brother to Thomas Randolph the poet. He married three times but Dorothy West was not one of these wives.[12] She was his stepmother, having become the second wife of his father, William Randolph (1572-1660). Neither did she have a son named William. Mr. Stanard first, evidently led astray by this pedigree, repeated the error, but he later

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1 1 Glenn p. 434; Goode p. 112; 2 Col. Dames pp. 750-1; The Lookout 3/5/1927 in 3 Family Scrapbook p. 149; Rich. Critic 9/3/1888.
2 Goode p. 113 n.
3 41 Va. pp. 188-189-i-vii.
4 Rich. Critic 9/3/1888.
5 3 Va. p. 261 n; 7 W. & M. p. 122.
6 4 Val. p. 2302 n.; 24 W. & M. p. 206.
7 Pub. Har. Soc. 87 p. 174; Rich. Critic 4/21/1889; Edmund Randolph 11/12/1878.
8 4 Val. p. 2302 n.; 45 Va. pp. 66-67; Slaughter p. 213 n.; 1 W. & M. p. 158; Goode p. 112; Rich. Times Dis. 8/23/1908; Brainard p. 81; 1 Glenn p. 433 ; Hayden p. 217; Montague p. 144 n.; 2 du Bellet p. 130; 5 Col. Fam. p. 426.
9 P. 14 n. 2.
10 1 W. & M. p. 158; Brainard pp. 51, 81; Parry p. 3; Rich. Critic Apr. 21, 1889; Edmund Randolph 11/12/1878 p. 1.
11 1 W. & M. p. 158; 25 W. & M. p. 133; Slaughter p. 213 n.
12 P. 16 (2); Pub. Har. Soc. 87 p. 175; Brainard p. 82; 7 W. & M. p. 122; 5 Col. Fam. p. 426; 28 Va. p. 364; 1 Glenn p. 434.

corrected himself.[1]

(2) The maiden name of William Randolph's (1572-1660) second wife was Dorothy Lane. Those writers[2] who called her Dorothy Law are in error. She was daughter of Richard Lane and sister of Sir Richard Lane, a prominent English barrister.[3] Her first husband was Thomas West.

(3) William Randolph (1607-1689) was not born November 27, 1623. That was the baptismal date of his half-brother, Henry Randolph (I),[4] the first Randolph immigrant to Virginia.

(4) William Randolph (1607-1689) did not immigrate to Virginia. The immigrant of that name was his nephew, William Randolph (1650-1711), son of Richard Randolph, who was half-brother to William Randolph (1607-1689) and to the poet, but full brother to Henry Randolph I.[5] The Reverend Mr. Slaughter caught and corrected this error, but he did not give correctly William Randolph's (1650-1711) birth date.[6] Mr. Stanard also was guilty of this error at first, but he later corrected it, as did Mr. Brock.[7]

(d) Some writers place William Randolph (1650-1711) as the third child of his parents. He was their fourth child. This error was caused by their overlooking or being uninformed as to the first child, Richard.[8]

(e) The Reverend Mr. Slaughter and others state that William Randolph (1650-1711) was of Yorkshire, England.[9] The old Moreton-Morrell baptismal register corrects this misstatement and proves that his natal county was Warwickshire as does the inscription on his tombstone which was still standing in 1883.[10]

Two errors by modern writers, also, should be corrected:

(f) Major Harry A. Davis in his work The Billingsley Family in America (page 172) says that Dorothy Lane West married Richard Randolph (b.1622) and they were the parents of Henry Randolph I. She did not marry Richard Randolph. She was his step-mother. As has just been shown, she married as his second wife William Randolph (1572-1660) and among other children they had Richard Randolph, (b. 1622 who became the father of William Randolph I of Turkey Island), and Henry Randolph I (b. 1623) who immigrated to Virginia about 1643.

(g) In his most excellent article on the Turkey Island Randolph line Mr. Jefferson Randolph Anderson states that Dorothy West married William Randolph (1607-1689) and had among other children Richard and Henry.[11] This William

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1 Rich. Critic Sept. 3, 1888; 3 Va. p. 261 n.; 7 W. & M. p. 122.
2 45 Va. p. 66; Rich. Critic Sept. 3, 1888; 1 Glenn p. 434; 7 W. & M p. 122; 5 Col. Fam. p. 426; 3 Va. p. 261 n.; 4 Val. p. 2302 n.; Davis p. 172.
3 28 Va. p. 363; Brainard p. 81; 32 D.N.B. p. 78; Pub. Har. Soc. 87 p. 174.
4 1 W. & M. p. 158; 4 W. & M. p. 125; Brainard p. 81; Davis p. 172; 4 Val. p. 2303; Rich. Times Dis. Aug. 23, 1908 incorrectly gives year as 1628.
5 14 Va. p. 269 n.; 10 W. & M. p. 166; 24 W. & M. p. 206 n.; Brown pp. 239-240; Slaughter p. 213 n.; 1 W. & M. p. 158; Goode p. 112.
6 Slaughter p. 213 n.
7 Rich. Critic Sept. 3, 1888; 1 W. & M. p. 158; Goode p. 112.
8 P. 17 n. 4. Eckenrode p. 32 says Wm. Randolph was the second child.
9 Slaughter p. 213; 45 Va. pp. 66-7, 392; 1 Glenn p. 434; Campbell p. 629; Randolph, Robt. I. p. 11; Robertson p. 58; 2 Col. Dames pp. 750-1; 1 Bell p. 87; Idem 2 p. 381; Eckenrode p. 31.
10 3 Va. p. 261 n.; 45 Va. pp. 67, 392-393; 1 W. & M. p. 159; 10 W. & M. p. 166; 47 D.N.B. p. 283; 5 App. p. 174; Conway Frontispiece and p. 4; Brown p. 240; 8 Hughes p. 8; 15 D.A.B. p. 371; Adams p. 1; 1 Glenn p. 437; 1 Garland p. 7; Edmund Randolph 11/12/1878 p. 2.
11 45 Va. pp. 66-67.

Randolph was the second (not third) son of William Randolph (1572-1660) by his first wife, Elizabeth Smith, and consequently he was the stepson of Dorothy West (who became the second wife of his father) and was half-brother to Richard Randolph and Henry Randolph, sons of his father by his stepmother.

So much for the errors relative to this family in England.

CHAPTER V

HENRY RANDOLPH (I)

The prominence of this Randolph family in Virginia is traceable to the official positions of honor and of trust which were held by two - not one - of the name, an uncle and a nephew: Henry Randolph I, the uncle, who first was Clerk of Henrico County for ten years or more and later was Clerk of the Assembly from 1656 till his death in 1673; and William Randolph, the nephew who, in time, also held the same clerkships and who filled many important colonial offices.[1]

Certain writers have asserted loosely and incorrectly, probably after only a cursory investigation, that all Virginia Randolphs are descended from William Randolph of Turkey Island, of which particular line more has been written than of any other Randolph line. And the title of the recent work The Randolphs of Virginia,[2] which deals alone with the Turkey Island clan, inadvertently yet inferentially suggests the same thought. In a work still more recent, the author, although recognizing Henry Randolph I as being the first Randolph immigrant to Virginia, rather belittles him and his descendants by referring to William Randolph of Turkey Island as the real founder of the family in Virginia.[3]

One writer states that there was a Henry Randolph in Henrico County who was contemporary with William Randolph, the first of Turkey Island, but that the relationship existing between them, if any, had not been established. This statement was made in the teeth of the further statement immediately following that another writer said that they were uncle and nephew.[4] In a recent article the statement was made that the connection between Henry Randolph I and William Randolph had not been established, but this misstatement was later corrected and the proper relationship was given.[5]

A principal source of information as to this Randolph family in colonial Virginia is the article on the family written by Mr. W. G. Stanard in the Richmond Critic of September 3, 1888.[6] Although he cites the Visitation Northampton, it seems apparent that at first, at least, he did not have access to it[7] because his statements are at variance with that record in two important particulars: (a) the Visitation of 1681 begins the Randolph pedigree in England a century earlier than does he; and (b) it shows that Henry Randolph (I) and William Randolph (I) of Turkey Island were uncle and nephew. Mr. Stanard first stated that these two prominent colonial Virginians were of different families but probably related, although he had been unable to establish the exact relationship. Later, he learned they were uncle and nephew.[8]

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1 3 A.C.A.G. p. 679; Brown p. 239; 45 Va. p. 395; 10 W. & M. p. 166; 4 Val. p. 2302; 1 Bruce pp. 9-10; Parry p. 29, n. 1. See: Randolph W. "T. I." p. 11; Cary Chart.

2 Randolph, Robert Isham. See: Lee pp. 139, 406.

3 Eckenrode pp. 30-31.

4 See: P. 22 n. 5; Conway p. 5.

5 48 Va. p. 33 n., p. 112, note 9; 38 Va. p. 38 n. 5.

6 4 W. & M. p. 125.

7 Dr. Clayton Torrence 3/18/1942; Pub. Har. Soc. 87 pp. 173-177.

8 7 W. & M. p. 122; Rich. Critic Oct. 15, 1888. It is singular that Dr. Slaughter (p. 212 n.) was so uninformed as to state that the relationship between Henry Randolph (I) and William Randolph (I) of Turkey Island was unknown.

Henry Randolph (I) was born at Little Houghton, Northamptonshire, England, in 1623 where he was baptized in the Church of England on November 27th of that year[1] being the seventh child born to his parents, William Randolph and Dorothy Lane West, both parents having been previously married. His next preceding brother, Richard Randolph, was the father of William Randolph, who after his immigration, became William Randolph (I) of Turkey Island, the progenitor of the Turkey Island Randolphs in America.[2]

Nothing is known of the childhood or early manhood of Henry Randolph (I). Virginia history picks him up when, on the threshold of manhood, he immigrated to the new world to try his fortune in a land of opportunity. Imagination must supply the motive which spurred him to cast his lot in the infant colony, practically a wilderness, where his daily life would be one of hardship with danger from the Indians ever imminent.

The distinction of being the first Randolph immigrant to Virginia unquestionably belongs to Henry Randolph (I), the uncle,[3] although his advent in Virginia has been overlooked by several writers who have gratuitously bestowed this honor upon the nephew, William Randolph (I) of Turkey Island.[4] The fact is the uncle had been in Virginia several years before the nephew was born in England. Some writers are guilty of the egregious faux pas that William Randolph (I) of Turkey Island was the sole ancestor of all Virginia Randolphs, - a careless and unpardonable error which a most superficial examination of available authorities would have disclosed.[5]

The year that Henry Randolph (I) landed in Virginia has been stated variously. Most writers agree that he came in 1642.[6] As he was born in 1623, he would have been only nineteen years of age when he immigrated. The year 1643[7] and about 1650[8] have also been given as the time of his arrival. An error in the Reverend Mr. Slaughter's work that Henry Randolph was granted 150

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1 1 W. & M. p. 158; 4 W. & M. p. 125; 4 Val. p. 2303; Wyatt's notes p. 1; Davis p. 172; Cary chart; Cabell data. The Rich. Times Dis. 8/23/1908 erroneously gives the birth year as 1628, evidently a misprint. See: p. 16.

2 See: p. 21 n. 2.

3 Conway p. 5; 24 W. & m. p. 208; 5 App. p. 174; Rich. Times Dis. Aug. 23, 1908; Edmund Randolph 11/12/1878.

4 Brainard p. 82; Rich. Critic Apr. 21, 1889; 3 Family Scrapbook p. 149; 1 Bruce p. 12; 1 Garland p. 7; 1 Glenn p. 434; 1 W. & M. p. 138 n.; Campbell p. 629; 2 du Bellet p. 129 quoting Baltimore Sun 3/26/1904; Rich. Times Dis. 8/23/1908; 2 Col. Dam. p. 750; 1 Meade p. 138 n.; Eckenrode pp. 30, 31.

5 1 Glenn (pp. 433-4) states Henry Randolph was in Henrico County when William Randolph arrived, but that the nephew preceded the uncle to America and that the latter did not come until 1743, a century later, - a gross error.

6 Pubs. Har. Soc. 87, p. 176; 3 Va. p. 261 n.; 11 Va. p. 58 n.; 13 Va. p. 58 n.; 4 Val. p. 2303; Davis p. 172; Brainard p. 82; 2 A.C.A.G. p. 327; 5 C.A.G. p. 213; Eckenrode p. 31; Edmund Randolph 11/12/1878; Stafford p. 377.

7 5 App. p. 174; 1 Glenn p. 434; Hayden p. 217; Rich. Critic Apr. 21, 1889; 3 Family Scrapbook p. 147; Cary chart; Cabell data.

8 24 W. & M. p. 141 n. The earliest discovered reference to Henry Randolph (I) in Virginia records is the date of his first marriage, Oct. 12, 1652 (4 W. & M. p. 126) which caused that writer to fix his arrival at about 1650; Dr. Clayton Torrence 3/3/1942.

acres in Henrico County July 22, 1637[1] (a misprint for 1657) caused one writer to say he came in 1637.[2] William Randolph, the nephew, however, did not follow his uncle until three decades later. The year of his coming is uncertain. Most writers accept 1673, but it seems certain that he was in Virginia in 1672 and he may have come as early as 1669.[3]

In the colonization of Virginia the area along both banks of the James River inward from its mouth had been first settled and the land had been awarded to different corporations under charters granted by the Crown. So in 1618, while the struggling colony was still in its infancy, this settled area was divided into four great administrative districts, three of which were James Citty to the east, Henrico to the west with Charles City intervening. Each district was bisected by the James and each had a principal village or settlement of like name. These districts were composed of settlements variously called cities, towns, plantations and hundreds[4] among which were James Citty (later Jamestown),[5] Bermuda City (later Charles City), Henrico City and Bermuda Hundred. This last settlement was at the confluence of the James and the Appomattox lying west and north of those rivers and was rather extensive. It had been established by Sir Thomas Dale in the winter of 1613-1614 at the same time[6] Bermuda City on the opposite shore of the Appomattox was settled.

But in 1634 the large administrative areas were abandoned and the smaller political units were absorbed by larger units which were set up and were called shires or counties, to be governed as were the shires in England after which they were patterned.[7] Eight counties were thus established, two of which were Henrico and Charles City. The James River split these two counties into north and south parts, Charles City being the easterly county and Henrico extending westerly from it indefinitely to the mountains.[8] In 1665 the area in cultivation in Henrico County was 32,583 acres.[9]

Henrico was originally a county of large extent, lying both above and below the present site of Richmond. The Appomattox Indians roamed that part of the county south of the James, which is now Chesterfield County, and their name had been given to the small river which drained that territory and emptied into the James.[10]

The first legislative body of Colonial Virginia was The Assembly and it met at James Citty. Originally, it seems that the body was unicameral consisting of the Governor, his Council and two burgesses elected from each burough and they sat together. It was then called the General Assembly.[11]

After the colony was divided into counties, the units of representation were changed to certain privileged towns and counties and the Assembly became

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1 Slaughter p. 212 n.; 48 Va. p. 33 n.; Hen. Pat. Book 4 p. 100; Dr. Clayton Torrence 3/3/1942.
2 3 Va. p. 406 n.
3 Randolph, W. "T. I". pp. 5-7; Weddell p. 128.
4 A hundred was a division of a county in England supposed to contain a hundred families: Tyler (Cradle) p. 117 n.
5 1 Hen. p. 119.
6 Tyler (Cradle) pp. 130-131; 23 W. & M. (2) p. 249.
7 1 Hening pp. 121 n. 224; Tyler (Cradle) p. 118; Howe p. 302.
8 Tyler (Cradle) p. 118; Chamberlayne p. 696; Ann. Hen. Par. p. 6.
9 In 1702 Henrico County had 196,683 acres, 1335 tithables: 2 Va. p. 5. In 1726 326,251 acres, 2453 tithables: 48 Va. p. 145.
10 28 Va. p. 208; Tyler (Cradle) pp. 10, 118, 131. Chesterfield County was established in 1748: Tyler (Cradle) p. 119; Col. Va. Reg. p. 125.
11 1 Hen. pp. 119, 121 n., 137, 147, 373; Tyler (Cradle) pp. 63, 110.

bicameral and became known as the Grand Assembly. The upper body consisted of the Governor and his Council and the lower body was called the House of Burgesses from its members the burgesses who belonged to the nobility or upper gentry. It was patterned after the House of Lords and the House of Commons in England and corresponded somewhat to our present day State Senate and House of Representatives. Some writers have erroneously said that the House of Burgesses at all times was the sole legislative body.[1]

While the Assembly was unicameral, it seems to have had but one clerk who was paid a salary in tobacco.[2] But later when the body became bicameral, it appears that the General Assembly and the House of Burgesses each had its clerk.[3]

The highest administrative officers of the colony were the Governor and his Council. The Governor was appointed by the Crown as were also the members of the Council but upon the recommendation of the Governor, they being his advisers. The Quarterly Court consisted of the Governor and Council and it met quarterly at James Citty.[4] This court had both judicial and legislative powers, it being the Supreme Court of the colony. Appeals from the Quarterly Court lay to the Assembly.[5] At first, both the Assembly and the Quarterly Court met in alehouses, to the chagrin of the colonists, until a state house was provided.[6]

Below the Quarterly Court was the Monthly Court set up in 1623 to be held in the different buroughs, its judges receiving appointment from the Governor and his Council and having the same jurisdiction as Justices of the Peace.[7] In 1642 the name of the Monthly Court was changed to County Court.[8] By act of 1645 the County Clerk was appointed by the Governor, but in March, 1657-8 the Assembly gave to the Court the right to choose its clerk. The Clerk's fees were computed in pounds of tobacco.[9]

In colonial days the County Clerk, next to the County Lieutenant, was probably the most important County official.[10] The incumbent ordinarily belonged to the local gentry and was one of the leading men of the county.

It has been stated that Henry Randolph (I) landed at Jamestown.[11] If so, subsequent developments establish that he did not tarry there long, but proceeded shortly to Henrico County.[12] At that time the principal settlements in that county appear to have been Henrico City and Varina on the north bank of the James, and Bermuda Hundred on the opposite bank downstream a distance of

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1 1 Hen. p. 153; 1 Dict. Am. Hist. p. 415; Col. Va. Reg. pp. 8-10, 94; 1 Foote pp. 11-12; 2 Bruce (Inst.) p. 478 n. 1. For a description of the House of Burgesses and its procedure, see: 7 W. & M. (2) pp. 73-74. Sometimes the lower House was called the House of Delegates: 1 Hen. p. 424.

2 1 Hen. pp. 424, 490. Later the compensation was changed to a fee basis: 2 Hen. p. 145.

3 See: 48 Va. p. 142: "1726. Officers of the Assembly. Wm. Robertson Clk of ye Gen^{l} Assembly; John Randolph Clk. of the House of Burgesses".

4 1 Hen. pp. 119, 145 n., 174, 187, 461; Col. Va. Reg. p. 8.

5 1 Hen. pp. 121 n., 133, 204, 272; Col. Va. Reg. pp. 8-10.

6 Tyler (Cradle) p. 111; 7 W. & M. (2) p. 74.

7 1 Hen. pp. 125, 169.

8 1 Hen. pp. 267, 273.

9 1 Hen. pp. 266, 305, 448-9, 464; 2 Hen. p. 145.

10 17 W. & M. p. 197. The County records were kept in the office of the County Clerk. He, probably, was the general adviser to the populace when lawyers, with legal education, were not available: 3 Va. p. 291.

11 5 C.A.G. p. 213.

12 24 W. & M. p. 206.

only five miles by land (and ferry) but of fourteen miles by water alone. Between the two communities there was considerable travel.[1] The exact place in Henrico County where Henry Randolph I first resided has not been discovered.

This immigrant remained a bachelor for ten years after his landing in the colony, probably deferring a venture into matrimony until he felt that his circstances were such that he could properly care for a wife and family. If this surmise be true, he had attained that feeling of security by October 12, 1652 for on that date he was married to a lady christened Elizabeth but whose maiden surname unfortunately has not been preserved.[2]

Where did Henry Randolph I reside as a bachelor and where did he set up his home after marriage?

For many years beginning about midway the 17th century the County Seat of Henrico County was at Varina where the County Court was held.[3] Accepting Mr. Stanard's statement that Henry Randolph I became Clerk of that County shortly after 1643 (p.29), it is fair to assume that he first resided at or near Varina where he was compelled to perform his official duties. The earliest record that has been found indicating his place of residence is the baptismal entry as to his first child, Henry, who was born September 2, 1654 at Appomatok.[4] He lived only a few days. This entry is persuasive that after his marriage this immigrant set up his home at that place.

Where was Appomatok? And was it a village or a community?

The earliest reference to this place is in Capt. John Smith's General History of Virginia where it is stated that in 1607 on the south side of the James River "the Appamattucks haue sixtie fighting men", and further that about Christmas 1611 Sir Thomas Dale took it (Apamatuk) and called it New Bermudas. On the strength of this authority one writer has placed Apamatuks on the south side of the James River at Bermuda Hundred. The same location has been accepted by another writer.[5]

Mr. Mason, citing the same authority (Vol. 2, page 6), says that Bermuda Hundred, founded by Sir Thomas Dale in 1612, included eight square miles fronting on the James River from Rochdale to the Appomattox, and that in the winter following he built the town of Charles City opposite on the south side of the Appomattox. Further, that the land on both sides of the Appomattox was promptly settled, the locality being called the Plantation upon Appomattucks, which settlement was almost completely destroyed in the Indian massacre of 1622.[6]

According to Mr. Tyler, the chief town of the Appamattuck Indains stood a little below Turkey Island Bend in the James River (Presque Island). The same authority says that the residence of Col. Francis Epes, patented in 1635 and called Appomattox, was on the river of that name.[7]

In 1652, the Assembly enacted that courts be held for the inhabitants on the Appomattox River by the commissioners residing in Bristol Parish, with appeals therefrom to the County Court of either Henrico or Charles City

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1 Slaughter pp. 1-2; 20 Tyler (Quar.) pp. 139, 140 n.; 17 W. & M. (2) p. 28; 55 Va. p. 147.

2 See: Pub. Har. Soc. 87 p. 176; Cary chart. The marriage was performed by the Reverend Edward Ffolliott: 4 W. & M. p. 125; 4 Val. p. 2303; Davis p. 172; Cabell data; Dr. Clayton Torrence 3/3/1942.

3 Tyler (Cradle) p. 137.

4 4 W. & M. p. 125; 4 Val. p. 2303; Davis p. 172; Cabell data.

5 20 Tyler (Quar.) p. 139; 55 Va. p. 147.

6 23 W. & M. (2) p. 256; Tyler (Cradle) p. 130; Randolph, W. "T. I." pp. 6-7.

7 Tyler (Quar.) p. 131, and (Cradle) p. 141 where appears a picture of Appomattox.

Counties.[1] And in 1665 (1668?) patent was granted for 5878 acres on the south side of the James River in Appomattox in Charles City County beginning at head of Jordan's land and Merchants Hope - the head of Charles City Creek.[2]

These records tend to establish that Appomattox was more probably a community than a village situated on or near the south bank of the James River in the proximity of the mouth of the Appomattox and in that part of Charles City County which, in 1702, became Prince George County.[3]

Mr. James A. Groves (or his father) both deceased, has prepared a map of this region whereon he located Appomattox on the south shore of the river of that name, a bit upstream from its mouth and between Cawsons and Charles City (first called Bermuda City), which latter settlement had been established by Sir Thomas Dale about Christmas 1613 at the mouth of the Appomattox on its east shore.[4]

If Henry Randolph I remained Clerk of Henrico County during this period, it is strange that he should have settled without that county and as far from its seat of goverment as was Appomattox.

In 1655 Henry Randolph I acquired title to a large tract of land in Bermuda Hundred on the north side of Swift Creek (also called Randolph Creek or River)[5] at its Falls. It seems to be generally accepted that if he was not residing in the community at the time of this acquisition, he did set up his home on that land shortly after its purchase and maintained it there until his death.

The following record tends to confirm the assumption that as early as 1655 Henry Randolph I was residing in Bermuda Hundred. Major General Abraham Wood, who lived near the site of present-day Petersburg not far distant, was a friend of this colonist. On June 1, 1655 he executed an agreement, witnessed by Henry Randolph, to pay Bristol Parish 200 pounds of tobacco. And explorers sent out by General Wood in 1671 seem to have found Capt. Henry Randolph then living on Swift Creek and a not remote neighbor of General Wood.[6]

The second child of Henry Randolph I, his son William, was born "Tuesday, at sunrising" September 12, 1658 at James Citty and was baptized a few days later.[7] Some two years earlier the father had been appointed Clerk of the Assembly (p.29) which met at James Citty. The birth of this child there indicates that the family temporarily may have been residing there on account of the father's attendance on the Assembly. However, on that date the Assembly was not in session,[8] so the mother could have been taken there to better receive medical attention during her accouchement.

On October 12, 1660 a great sorrow befell the family when the wife and mother, Elizabeth Randolph, died.[9] This placed on the father the grave

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1 1 Hen. p. 376.
2 24 W. & M. p. 140 n. 2.
3 23 W. & M. (2) p. 249.
4 Tyler (Cradle) p. 130; see Groves' map. Compare Mason's map: 23 W. & M. (2) p. 257.
5 32 Va. p. 374; Wyatt 10/7/1944 p. 2; 14 Va. p. 7. See: p. 32 n. 7.
6 Chas. City Rec. 1655-66 p. 103; Fothergill pp. 11, 309; 15 Va. p. 228.
7 4 W. & M. p. 125; Davis p. 172; 4 Val. p. 2303 and n. Mr. Stanard misstated these children: Rich. Critic 9/3/1888. This William Randolph must not be confused with his first cousin, William Randolph (I) of Turkey Island, who did not come to Virginia until a decade later: Randolph, W. "T. I." pp. 5-7.
8 The Assembly for the 1657-8 session convened March 13, 1657-8 and adjourned apparently shortly after Apr. 3, 1658: 1 Hen. pp. 429, 504. The 1658-9 session convened Mch. 1, 1658-9: 1 Hen. p. 505.
9 4 Va. p. 213 n.; 4 W. & M. p. 125.

responsibility of caring for his infant son William, the span of whose life is not known. The Reverend Mr. Slaughter, without citing his authority, stated that this child predeceased his mother, having died before 1660.[1] But the deed executed by Henry Randolph (I) on February 12, 1672 tends to disprove the statement. It recited that prior to its execution Jane Rookings and he jointly had purchased a negro woman on condition that her issue should be for the use of William Rookings and William Randolph, sons of the purchasers respectively, or to the survivor of them. The deed further recited, "Now God being pleased to take Wm: My son to himselfe", and then gave to William Rookings all interest in the slave and her issue.[2]

There is no statement in this deed as to when the earlier deed was executed or as to when William Randolph, the beneficiary, had died. The reasonable inference from its recitals is that his death had occurred in the recent past. Also, it is improbable that, during the lifetime of the mother, Henry Randolph would have purchased for his son, two years or less of age, an interest in a female slave. But it is probable that, after the mother's death, the father did purchase an interest in this slave so that she might be a nurse for his motherless infant son, especially if the purchase was made before his remarriage.[3] Hence, the deduction is justified that the child William Randolph survived his mother and died prior to 1672.

In colonial times, marriageable persons of both sexes, but especially of the feminine sex, as a rule did not long remain single.[4] So it was no cause for special comment among the colonists that Henry Randolph, soon after his first wife's death, commenced to court Judith, daughter of Henry Soane, Speaker of the House of Burgesses. His orphan child was a strong inducement that the father provide him with a foster mother. As the suitor had been Clerk of that august body since 1656 (p. 29), the Speaker had full opportunity to appraise the worth of his prospective son-in-law. The appraisal must have been satisfactory and the courtship likewise agreeable to the lady for on December 12, 1661, at

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1 Slaughter p. 212 n. It is strange that John Randolph of Roanoke, although he gave the birth and death dates of the first child, Henry, and the birth date of William, did not give the latter's death date: 4 W. & M. pp. 125-6.

2 Surry W. & D. B. 2 (1672-84) p. 73, 4 Val. p. 2311; 5 W. & M. p. 191 n.; 11 Va. p. 58. The recital in this deed executed in 1672 of the prior death of William Randolph, the beneficiary, contradicts those writers who say he lived until 1677: 4 Val. p. 2303; Davis p. 172. After the death of Henry Randolph (I) Col. Thomas Swan sued his estate attacking the deed: Surry Rec. Vol. 1671-90 p. 94, 4 Val. p. 2311. P. 35 n. 3.

3 The deduction, by one writer, from the bare fact of the joint purchase of the slave by Henry Randolph and Jane Rookings that the two were of kin is scarcely justified: 5 W. & M. p. 191 n.

4 To quote one writer: "A feature of the earlier colonial period is the comparative short duration of life and the frequency of marriage. They died young and there was brief delay on the part of the survivor in finding a new companion": 3 Va. p. 291.

the home of Col. Moryson, the two were joined in holy matrimony.[1]

As the result of his second marriage, there were born to Henry Randolph (I) three children, viz., Henry (second of the name) who was born "at Appam." Jany. 16, 1665, a Tuesday about 3 P. M.; Judith who was born "at Appom." July 29, 1671; and Martha, who may have been born earlier.[2] The record cited records that both Henry and Judith were promptly baptized.

The abbreviations "Appam." and "Appom." in the baptismal records undoubtedly meant Appomatok. Here again is the enigma of the births of these children at Appomatok whereas it is practically positive that the family residence during those years was on Swift Creek in Bermuda Hundred.

In passing, it may be noted that the same record shows that Henry Randolph (IV), great-grandson of Henry Randolph (I), was born at Appomattox February 11, 1721.[3]

The opportunity had been presented in England for Henry Randolph (I) to acquire, through his half brother, Thomas, the poet, some knowledge of literature and at least, a smattering of legal learning as his uncle by marriage, Sir Richard Lane, was an eminent lawyer, having become in 1634 Attorney General to the Prince of Wales.[4] And if he was possessed of such special knowledge, this would account, in a measure, for the positions of prominence he was chosen later to fill in the goverment of the colony.[5] Not long after his arrival in Virginia, he was made Clerk of the County, securing the appointment either from the Crown or from the Governor,[6] but the exact date of his appointment is yet to be established. Thenceforward, he continuously held public office until his death, this fact reflecting the esteem in which he was held by his fellow colonists.

No less an authority than Mr. W. G. Stanard was uncertain as to when Henry Randolph (I) became Clerk of Henrico County. His first statement was that he

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1 Cary chart; Clark p. 262; Stafford p. 377. This marriage also was performed by Rev. Edward Ffolliott: 3 Va. p. 261; 4 W. & M. p. 125; 4 Va. p. 213 n.; 4 Val. p. 2303, 2311; 23 Va. p. 173 n.; Cary chart; Davis p. 172; Rich. Times Dis. 8/23/1908; Cabell data; 2 A.C.A.G. p. 327; Eckenrode p. 31; 5 C.A.G. p. 213. The occurrence of the marriage at Col. Moryson's residence probably led John Randolph of Roanoke to assume, and another to seek unsuccessfully to establish, that Judith Moryson rather than Judith Soane became the second wife of Henry Randolph (I): 4 W. & M. p. 125; 9 W. & M. (2) p. 144. The latter writer rather fancifully suggests that Judith Randolph, sister of Henry Randolph (I) came from England to Virginia and married Peter Field who was J. P. in 1642.

2 4 W. & M. pp. 125-6. The authority for the third child of the second marriage is the will of Henry Randolph (I), not now available: 3 Val. pp. 1376-7; 4 Val. p. 2303; Davis p. 172; Rich. Times Dis. 8/23/1908; Cabell data. John Randolph of Roanoke in his pedigree ignores Martha, probably because all authorities say she died young: 4 W. & M. p. 126; Rich. Critic 9/3/1888.

3 4 W. & M. p. 126.

4 28 Va. p. 363.

5 See: 1 Beveridge pp. 10-11; Parry p. 4. One writer has said that he came to the colony as a merchant, but it nowhere appears that he became a tradesman. See: Edmund Randolph chart p. 3. Bruce (Soc.) pp. 71-72.

6 P. 29. See: Bruce (Soc.) p. 138.

assumed the clerkship about 1656.[1] Later, without comment upon the difference in dates, and without citation of authority on which the change was based, he said that Henry Randolph (I) became County Clerk shortly after 1643[2] when he would have been a bit above 21 years of age. No other writer has placed his appointment to that office at so early a date. But whenever he became County Clerk, it is reasonably certain that at that time he was a resident of Henrico County.

In this day and time, it seems odd that one so young, and so soon after his coming to the colony, should have been selected to fill a position of such prominence in governmental affairs. As previously remarked, he may have been possessed of legal learning sufficient to qualify him especially for the position. And from the prestige of the family in the mother country, it fairly can be inferred that some prominence was accorded him by the colonists upon his arrival.[3] Be this as it may, his youth, alone, was no hindrance to his appointment, for it was not unusual in Colonial Virginia for young men of standing to be selected to fill important offices of goverment early in their careers.[4]

Not long after his arrival in the colony, Henry Randolph (I) evidently took a prominent part in the colonial militia for soon he was designated in the records as Capt. Henry Randolph,[5] - a military rank that scarcely would have been accorded to him, in early colonial days, if not based on fact.[6]

Henry Randolph (I) must have filled the office of County Clerk acceptably for in 1656, while still holding that office, he was further honored by being appointed, as recited in the Act of appointment, Clerk of the Assembly[7] in succession to Charles Norwood, Clerk, who resigned that year.[8] It is commonly said that he became Clerk of the House of Burgesses, but Clerk of the Assembly was his correct designation.[9] It is singular that Mr. Stanard, in his Colonial Virginia Register, although listing the names of those who filled early major

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1 4 W. & M. p. 125; 24 W. & M. p. 208; 3 Va. p. 406 n; Dodd p. 185; Eckenrode p. 31; 11 Va. p. 58 n. Mr. Stanard and others failed to distinguish between the offices of County Clerk and Clerk of the Assembly. 1656 was the year Henry Randolph (I) became Clerk of the Assembly: 1 Hen. p. 424. See: Randolph, W. "T. I." pp. 8-9.

2 7 W. & M. p. 122; Rich. Critic Apr. 21, 1889; 5 C.A.G. p. 213; Cabell data.

3 See: Bruce, Wm. Cabell p. 138 n.; Bruce (Soc.) p. 106.

4 William Randolph (I) became Clerk of Henrico County shortly after attaining his majority. Henry Randolph (II), b. Jan. 16, 1665 (4 W. & M. p. 125) succeeded his first cousin William Randolph as such Clerk May 24, 1683 when the former was only 19: 2 Va. p. 220; 3 Va. p. 406 n.; 33 Va. p. 111; 24 W. & M. p. 209; 9 W. & M. (2) p. 407; 3 Val. pp. 1379, 1382. See Randolph, W. "T. I." p. 113; Dr. Clayton Torrence 3/3/1942.

5 15 Va. p. 228; 3 Va. p. 406 n.

6 The custom, especially in Virginia and in the Southland, of gratuitously conferring upon men of prominence titles of military rank evolved in more modern times. See: Bruce (Soc.) p. 127.

7 1 Hen. p. 424; the marginal note says Clerk House of Delegates.

8 Cary chart; 33 Va. p. 4 n.; Journal H. B. 1619-59; Rich. Times Dis. Aug. 23, 1908. He attested as such Clerk at least two Acts passed in 1656: 8 Va. pp. 176-7; 20 W. & M. pp. 140-141.

9 See: 2 Hen. p. 456; Cary chart. Probably in 1656 there was but one clerk for the Council and for the House of Burgesses, which bodies together formed the Assembly. But in 1705 there was a Clerk of the Assembly and a different Clerk for the House of Burgesses: See: 1 Cal. Va. St. Pap. p. 94 n.; Randolph, W. "T. I". p. 15 n.7.

colonial offices, failed to name the Clerks of the Assembly.

The appointment of Henry Randolph (I) in 1656 as Clerk of the Assembly is almost proof positive that for some years previously he had filled the office of County Clerk, as his fulfillment satisfactorily of the duties of the lower office most indubitably would have been a stepping stone for his elevation to the office of greater dignity.

Those writers who say he was not appointed Clerk of the Assembly until 1660[1] patently were misled by the act passed that year by the Assembly commissioning Henry Randolph (I) its Clerk and another to perform another service.[2]

Here the question arises: when Henry Randolph (I) became Clerk of the Assembly in 1656, did he resign his position as Clerk of Henrico County, or did he hold the dual offices, at least, for a period? If the latter was the case, then when did he cease to be County Clerk?

These questions cannot be answered with certainty further than to say that by 1665 Henry Randolph (I) had ceased to be Clerk of Henrico County for the record of a will probated that year to which he was a witness shows that another was then County Clerk.[3]

The Assembly in 1660 passed an act directing that Henry Randolph, its Clerk, and another should compile the statute laws of the colony, their compensation to be 15,000 pounds of tobacco.[4] The compilation was made and the Assembly ordered the laws sent to Governor William Berkeley, who was then in England, for presentation to the King for confirmation. If the confirmation was obtained, the laws were to be delivered to the assignee of Henry Randolph, Clerk, to be printed, and he was granted, for a period of ten years, the exclusive privilege not only of having the laws printed but also of bringing the printed volumes into Virginia. If any other one should have the laws printed and brought into the colony, all such volumes were to be forfeited and the offender was to be fined 2,000 pounds of tobacco for the benefit of the public.[5] These laws entitled Printed Laws were printed in England in 1661-2 and were so designated frequently later. This was the earliest printed revisal of the laws of Virginia.[6]

Prior to 1662, Virginia was handicapped in its foreign commerce for lack of a Notary Public. To remedy this situation, the Assembly on March 23, 1662 commissioned Henry Randolph (I) as Notary Public.[7] He immediately assumed the office and the same day a will was proven before him as Notary. He held this office until his death.[8] On May 15, 1661 he acted as deputy Escheator General.[9]

Tobacco was the chief export crop of early Colonial Virginia and the

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1 3 Va. p. 406 n.; 11 Va. p. 58 n.; 13 Va. p. 58 n; 4 W. & M. p. 125; 7 W. & M. p. 122; 24 W. & M. p. 208; Rich. Critic 9/3/88; Eckenrode p. 31.

2 See: n. 4 below.

3 Msc. Ct. Rec. Hen. Co. 1 p. 15; 2 Val. pp. 640-1; 25 W. & M. p. 87; 3 Va. p. 406; 44 Va. p. 141; Randolph, W. "T. I." p. 9.

4 2 Hen. pp. 33-34, 147-148; Dodd p. 185. The Act apparently misled some writers into accepting 1660 as the year he became Clerk of the Assembly (H. of B.): 3 Va. p. 406 n.; 11 Va. p. 59 n.; 4 W. & M. p. 125.

5 1 Hen. Pref. p. V; 2 Hen. Pref. p. III, pp. 147-8, 165 n.

6 The book is now rare, there being only four known copies: 2 Hen. p. 165 n.; 9 Va. p. 273.

7 2 Hen. p. 136; 13 Va. p. 58 n. Henry Randolph as Clerk attested an act passed by the Assembly 1/20/1662: 18 W. & M. (2) 297.

8 13 Va. pp. 57-58; 2 Hen. p. 456.

9 8 Va. p. 167.

prosperity of the colonists depended upon the price realized for it. In that early day crop control was exercised to bolster the price of tobacco when the price was low through over-production or otherwise. Several such acts were passed by early Assemblies, one of these being the Act of September 16, 1663 which bears the attestation of Henry Randolph as Clerk of the Assembly.[1]

In 1666 the colony of Virginia sought co-operation with the Colony of Maryland in both passing crop control acts. The Virginia Act was passed and it provided that one-fourth of the fines to be collected for its violation should be paid to Henry Randolph,[2] - probably to be applied on account of his salary as Clerk of the Assembly.

There are several other documents accessible which bear the attestation of Henry Randolph as Clerk of the Assembly. One is the order of notification which was sent to the neighboring counties of the appointment of Col. Francis Moryson as Governor ad interim during Governor Berkeley's absence in England from April 30, 1661 to September (November?) 21, 1662.[3] Another is the Act passed June 10, 1662 consolidating Westmoreland and Northumberland Counties.[4]

In 1670, for the purpose of composing differences which had arisen between the inhabitants of the Counties of Northampton and Accomacke, the Assembly passed an act consolidating those two counties into one county, which act was witnessed by Henry Randolph as Clerk.[5]

It was common practice for the Crown to farm out the quitrents due from the colonists. In the disposition of such rents for 1663-4-5, those of Henrico and Charles City Counties were allotted to Henry Randolph (I).[6]

In 1663 Henry Randolph (I) became the surety on an administration bond as evidenced by the mortgage which was given for his protection.[7] He witnessed the will of Richard Cocke executed November 4, 1665.[8]

The question may be asked: why was not a man who was prominent over so long a period never elected a Burgess from his county? A plausible answer is: Henry Randolph (I) for years held public offices of renumeration, and under the rules of the Assembly one could not become a Burgess while holding a public office for profit.[9]

After having been in Virginia a score of years or more (according to Mr. Stanard),[10] Henry Randolph (I) decided to visit England. Mr. Stanard says further, but again without citation of supporting authority, that the voyage was made in 1669.[11] Others say 1666 was the year.[12] No reference has been found suggesting that the visit to England may have been in connection with the publication of the Virginia laws. Probably he made this voyage to visit his

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1 2 Hen. pp. 200-201; 17 Va. p. 234 n. 11.
2 17 Va. p. 234.
3 12 Va. p. 289; 20 W. & M. p. 142; 2 Hen. Pref. p. VII. See also; 1 Hen. pp. 141-2, 164, 188-9, 224-5.
4 4 W. & M. (2) p. 47.
5 3 W. & M. (2) p. 265. The copy of the Act of Attainder of 1662 and recorded in Rappahannock County Deed Book 2, p. 249, evidently was attested by Henry Randolph (II) when he was County Clerk: P. 40.
6 3 Va. pp. 43-44; 51 Va. pp. 179, 184, 359, 361; 2 Bruce (Inst.) p. 577.
7 18 Va. p. 196.
8 2 Val. p. 641. See: n. 3 p. 30.
9 Stanard, pp. 9-10.
10 7 W. & M. p. 122.
11 3 Va. p. 261 n.; 4 Val. p. 2302 n.; 5 C.A.G. p. 213; Eckenrode p. 31; Stafford p. 377.
12 Davis p. 172. The text in 4 Val. p. 2303 says 1666 but the note on p. 2302 says 1669 with no comment on the conflict. See: Dempsey Notes p. 4.

relatives in England. How long he remained abroad is not known, but it seems certain that he had returned to Virginia by March 31, 1670 for on that date he witnessed a will.[1] The writers agree that he continued as Clerk of the Assembly during his absence. In fact, it was possible for him to have made the voyage and the return between sessions of that body.

It is commonly accepted that Henry Randolph (I) held the office of Clerk of the Assembly continuously from his appointment in 1656 until his death.[2] And it may be assumed that during sessions of the Assembly which, with some skips, met yearly for a month or more at a time, he would reside temporarily at James Citty while that body was in session.[3]

Henry Randolph (I) died in 1673. His death year is certain for it is fixed in an Act of the General Assembly[4] which disproves the statement of others that he died about 1675.[5] He was buried in Bristol Parish churchyard.[6]

Henry Randolph (I) accumulated from time to time lands principally on Swift Creek[7] in Bermuda Hundred so that at his death he left an estate of no mean proportion south of the James River and across from the lands which his nephew, William Randolph (I) later acquired at Turkey Island. His first acquisition seems to have been in 1655 of 1000 acres on the north side of Swift Creek at its Falls.[8]

On July 22, 1657 Henry Randolph (I) was granted an additional 591 acres on Swift Creek.[9] He later dammed the creek on a 175 acre tract and erected two mills there.[10] Whether this last tract was an additional acquisition or a part of the lands he already owned is not clear.

On January 29, 1663 Henry Randolph (I) was granted a patent for 800 acres lying mostly on the north side of Swift Creek, but a residue lay south of the creek. This patent is recited in the law suit which Peter Field as guardian of Henry Randolph (II), after his father's death, brought to settle the bounds of this land.[11]

A tract of 961 acres known as Tymbow Slate on Four Mile Creek in Henrico County had been early patented but was later abandoned by the original patentor Thereupon, Henry Randolph (I) was granted a patent for this land on October 23,

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1 35 Va. pp. 227, 229; 48 Va. pp. 31, 34.
2 11 Va. p. 58 n.; 13 Va. p. 48 n.; 7 W. & M. p. 122.
3 See: P. 26 n. 8.
4 2 Hen. p. 456; 13 Va. p. 58 n.
5 4 Val. pp. 2302 n.; 2303; Davis p. 172; Stafford p. 377.
6 4 W. & M. p. 126. In 1694 his son Henry Randolph (II) was buried beside him.
7 32 Va. p. 374; Wyatt 10/7/1944. There was a different stream in another locality called Randolph Creek or Willis' River: 4 Ex. Jour. pp. 162, 317, 403; 5 Idem pp. 17, 76, 403.
8 This acreage was composed of two tracts previously patented by Wm. Hatcher, one of 850 acres on July 20, 1637, and the other of 150 acres on May 29, 1638, but abandoned by him. Wm. Walthall obtained Oct. 4, 1657 an overlapping patent. After Henry Randolph's (I) death, Henry Randolph (II) sued Walthall to establish his boundaries. Plaintiff's title was sustained and surveyors were appointed to run the line: Va. Ld. Off. 7, p. 710; 3 Val. pp. 1383, 1468.
9 Slaughter p. 212 n. where "1637" is a misprint for 1657: Dr. Clayton Torrence 3/3/1942. In 5 C.A.G. p. 213 it is stated that Henry Randolph received patent in 1651 for 297 acres in Hoggs Land and in 1668 for 800 acres.
10 Hen. Rec. 1710-14, p. 36; 3 Val. p. 1404. See: 1 Nugent p. 556; p. 48 n.2.
11 Hen. Rec. 1677-92 p. 162; 3 Val. p. 1379. See: p. 39 n. 3.

1666.[1]

The first Virginia State House was erected in James Citty on the southern bank of the James River near the west end of the island and eastward of the old tower ruin. It was a building 20 feet by 40 feet and on each side there was another building of like size, making three buildings in all and all of which were referred to as the State House. Prior to 1670 and probably before 1656, all three buildings were destroyed by fire.[2]

On October 20, 1698 the Statehouse, which evidently had been rebuilt, was again destroyed by fire. The same day the Council was convened by reason of the emergency to find a new location where the State papers could be preserved. A temporary location was found at Mrs. Sherwood's house. William Randolph, the Attorney General, was present and he was ordered to make an investigation as to the cause of the fire, there being a feeling that it had been incendiary.[3]

Shortly prior to the fire, Arthur Jarvis, yeoman, of James City, had been tried, found guilty of burglary and felony and sentenced to death. He appealed to the Governor that he be transported and the Governor sought the advice of the Council, which recommended clemency. This the Governor extended and reprieved him for transportation. At the same Council meeting William Randolph as Attorney General reported that no proof had been obtained fixing guilt for the burning upon any particular individual; that circumstances indicated that Jarvis was the culprit but the evidence was insufficient on which to base a prosecution.[4]

On April 3, 1670, Sir William Berkeley deeded to Henry Randolph (I) "all that remains, foundations & brickwork of a house that burned, 20 x 40 feet, being the westermost of the ruined building adjoining the old state house."[5] Eventually, the latter became the owner of all three buildings for on April 7, 1671 by three separate deeds he conveyed each building to a different grantee.[6]

Finally, by order of the General Court entered September 21, 1671, Henry Randolph (I) took up 244 acres of land in Bristol Parish, Charles City County, on the south side of the Appomatock River for which patent was granted April 17, 1673. This land had been patented first by John Guillam in 1663 but later deserted. Evidently, Henry Randolph (I) took up this land for the accomodation of the widow of the original patentee, because he promptly assigned his patent to her. However, he died shortly and before he had acknowledged the assignment so the transaction was completed after his death by his son Henry Randolph (II) in 1687.[7]

In that day there was but one established church in the colony - the Church of England. Henry Randolph (I) had been baptized in that faith in England shortly after his birth. The year of his landing in Virginia (1642) was coincident with the establishment of Bristol Parish in the region where he settled.[8] Baptisms were most important rites in the eyes of the God-fearing colonists and to be chosen a sponsor was considered an honor. According to

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1 Va. Land Off. 6 p. 224; 3 Val. p. 1467; 48 Va. p. 45 n. 1.

2 8 Va. p. 408; 12 Va. pp. 50-51; 43 Va. pp. 193, 196; 2 Bruce (Econ.) p. 534 n. 4.

3 1 Ex. Jour. p. 392.

4 1 Ex. Jour. p. 397.

5 8 Va. p. 408. The author of the article in 12 Va. p. 50 referring to Henry Randolph in 1671 as "Clerk of the Court" would have been more accurate had he written "Clerk of the Assembly."

6 8 Va. p. 408; 12 Va. pp. 50, 51; 43 Va. pp. 193, 198; Tyler (Cradle) p. 110.

7 Hen. Rec. 1677-92 p. 462; 3 Val. pp. 1376, 1467; Va. Land Off. 6 p. 452. See: p. 42 n. 2.

8 43 Va. p. 16; 1 Meade pp. 437-438; 1 Hen. p. 251.

current custom, four sponsors - two male and two female - were sought to stand for a male child, while for a female child three sponsors were deemed sufficient - one male and two females.[1]

The indications are that Henry Randolph (I) was a staunch Episcopalian, perhaps the strongest one being the promptness with which he had all of his children baptized, even though one lived but a few days, each baptism having the full complement of sponsors.[2]

The law of the land required that the church vestry be composed of the most able and descent persons in the Parish. Hence, it was common practice throughout Virginia in the early colonial period for the Burgesses, Magistrates and other prominent men in the Parish to be chosen for the vestry.[3] If the early records of Bristol Parish had been preserved, they undoubtably would reveal that Henry Randolph (I) took an important part in the affairs of the Parish. The minutes of the earliest vestry meeting, October 30, 1720, which have been preserved, show that his grandson Henry Randolph (III), a vestry man, was present.[4] Other members of the Randolph family were active in Parish affairs.[5]

There is evidence tending to establish that Henry Randolph (I) had imported from the mother country a private library which indicated a keen interest in literature and of which this early colonist was justified in feeling proud. The basis for this statement is the inventory taken of the estate of his son Henry Randolph (II) which disclosed a library of some 200 volumes.[6] As the son died in 1693 about 28 years of age, it is scarcely possible that he had accumulated so extensive a library. It is more probable that he had inherited these volumes, or the greater number of them, from his deceased father.

It is certain that Henry Randolph (I) left a will although the original has not been preserved and the record book in which it was recorded in Henrico County has long since disappeared.[7] The existence of this will is positively established by the fact that his widow, Judith Randolph, was named as Executrix and she qualified. The will is referred to in two deeds which were executed in November of 1687 by Henry Randolph (II).[8] The administration on the estate lasted slightly over a year for on October 14, 1674 the widow was discharged as Executrix and the administration was closed; i. e., a quietus est was granted her.[9]

1 Clark p. 154.

2 4 W. & M. pp. 125-126; Davis p. 172.

3 Slaughter p. 121.

4 Slaughter pp. 10, 121; Chamberlayne p. 28; 1 Meade p. 445; Dr. Clayton Torrence 3/3/1942. The last vestry meeting Henry Randolph III attended was held June 12, 1726.

5 1 Meade pp. 138 n.; 445; 42 Va. p. 294; 43 Va. p. 12; 1 W. & M. p. 158; 4 W. & M. p. 125.

6 Hen. Rec. 1688-97, p. 428; 1 Bruce (Inst.) p. 419; 10 Va. p. 405; 3 Val. p. 1395.

7 The record books of Henrico County prior to 1677 were lost or destroyed: 45 Va. pp. 394-395. In 1749 Chesterfield County was cut off from Henrico County (Randolph, W. "G. R." p. 6, n. 12) and many of its records were destroyed by the burning of the County Court House by the British in 1781. The Clerk's office was a distance from the Court House. That same year the British destroyed many of the Henrico County records: 2 H. & M. (Va. Rep.) p. 372.

8 Hen. Rec. 1677-92, pp. 473-475; 3 Val. pp. 1376-1377.

9 14 Va. pp. 269-270; 18 Va. p. 1. Judith Soane Randolph was a witness at the trial of Nathaniel Bacon which followed his rebellion: 23 Va. p. 158. See: Bruce (Soc.) p. 197.

From the recitals in the two deeds referred to executed by Henry Randolph (II) it is certain that Henry Randolph (I) named his daughter Judith in his will as he gave her specific land. These deeds also recite that Judith had died during her minority and that Henry Randolph (II) as her brother and sole heir had inherited the land devised to her by her father.[1] Such recitals not only justify the assumption that Judith Randolph died young and unmarried but also warrant the inference that Martha, the other daughter of Henry Randolph (I) had died earlier and unmarried.[2]

Prior to his death Henry Randolph (I) had become indebted to Col. Thomas Swan for 10,000 pounds of tobacco. After his death Col. Swan secured a judgment for the debt against the estate in the Henrico County Court. Suit was then brought on the judgment in the Surry County Court where it was sought to reach the interest of Henry Randolph (I) in the negro and her increase which the deceased had purchased with Jane Rookings. That court adjudged that Henry Randolph's (I) half interest in the negro and her increase belonged to his estate and should be applied to the satisfaction of the judgment. Thereupon, William Rookings addressed a petition to the Governor setting up the deed which Henry Randolph (I) during his lifetime had executed conveying his interest in the negro to the petitioner and asked that the judgment of the Surry County Court be set aside. What the final result was on this petition is not presently known.[3]

At the death of Henry Randolph (I) a debt was owing to him by Thomas Pittman for which Judith Randolph as administratrix (executrix) brought suit and obtained judgment in October of 1675. On July 6, 1680, the executrix meanwhile having married Peter Field, the judgment was renewed in his name.[4]

When Judith Randolph, the widow, decided to remarry, she exercised keen foresight in anticipation of her approaching marriage. First, she seems to have established a new home for on September 28, 1678 she patented 699 acres in Bristol Parish on the north side of Swift Creek "adjoining her new dwelling, Timbersbery, the saw-mill dividend & Hatcher's run", which she sold April 14, 1693 to Henry Walthall.[5]

Then on September 21, 1678 she executed a rather unique instrument for the protection of her son, Henry Randolph (II), her only living child, which instrument she authorized her "cossin" (nephew by marriage) William Randolph (I of Turkey Island) as her attorney to acknowledge for her in court. This paper recited that in consideration of her love and affection for her son, as well as to the memory of his father, she bound her estate to pay to her said son 5520 pounds of tobacco and casque upon his attaining 21 years of age in January of 1686, the gift to be void in the event of his prior death. This instrument was presented in court October 1, 1678.[6]

The same paper recited another interesting circumstance, to-wit: that at his death Henry Randolph (I) was indebted to the public in 6,471 pounds of tobacco and casque, which debt the Grand Assembly had remitted and had given to the son, Henry Randolph (II). This debt the mother recognized as due to her son and bound her estate to pay it also. These two magnanimous acts are most illuminating, - the gift by the Assembly evidencing the high regard that body

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1 See: n. 8 p. 34.
2 See: p. 91, n. 2.
3 See: n. 2 p. 27; 1 Cal. p. 2; 4 Val.p. 2311; 11 Va. pp. 57-58; 5 W. & M. p. 91.
4 Surry Rec. 1671-90, p. 307, 4 Val.p. 2311. See: p. 38 n. 6.
5 Va. Ld. Off. 6, p. 655, 3 Val. p. 1468; Hen. Co. notes p. 159; Hen. Rec. 1688-97, pp. 387-8; 3 Val. pp. 1393, 1395.
6 Hen. Rec. 1682-1701, p. 59, 3 Val. p. 1381.

held for its deceased clerk, Henry Randolph (I), and the assumption of the debt by the mother evidencing the sacredness with which she viewed the gift that the Assembly had made to her son.

On October 21, 1678 Judith Randolph took as her second husband Major Peter Field, (a widower without children) the marriage being performed at Chickahominy by the Reverend Mr. Hampton.[1] In passing, it may be noted that two daughters were born of this marriage, Mary and Martha, the former marrying Thomas Jefferson,[2] but this couple were the grand parents, not the parents of President Thomas Jefferson as has been erroneously stated.[3] This Thomas Jefferson made Henry Randolph (III) testamentary guardian of his daughter Mary.[4]

Notwithstanding the death of Henry Randolph (I), his family continued to be a family of prominence in the colony for many years. Largely by reason of the prestige which the deceased had established through his long service as Clerk of the County and also as Clerk of the Assembly, his nephew, William Randolph (I), about the time of his uncle's death, was also appointed Clerk of Henrico County,[5] which office he held until 1683. When William Randolph (I) relinquished the office, he was succeeded immediately by his first cousin, Henry Randolph (II). The eminence of the family is established by the close succession in such an important office by three members of the family.

Of the two major Virginia Randolph families, the descendants of the Turkey Island line are far more numerous than those of the Henry Randolph (I) line because the former had a much better start. William Randolph, the first of Turkey Island, had nine children, eight of whom married and all of the eight had children, some many and some less.[6] Hence, the opportunity for their multiplication in the first generation and thereafter was pregnant and the opportunity was not neglected.

Henry Randolph (I) had only one child who married and had issue, viz., his son, Henry Randolph (II) by his second wife, Judith Soane. Henry Randolph (II) (1665-1693) married Sarah Swan and he likewise had only one child, his son, Henry Randolph (III) who married and had issue. Hence, this Randolph line hung by a single thread through the first three generations in America. But Henry Randolph (III) (1689-1726), who married Elizabeth Eppes, had six children, four of whom married and at least three of whom left issue. Then it was that this particular Randolph line began to expand. The statement of one writer that it

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1 Cary chart; Stafford pp. 377-378; 2 Pierce, pp. 1059-60; 4 Val. p. 2303; Davis p. 172; 6 Tyler (Quar.) p. 201; 4 Va. p. 11 n.; 23 Va. p. 173 n.; 48 Va. pp. 112 n. 8, 113 n. 9, 126 n. 17; 4 W. & M. p. 126; 9 W. & M. (2) p. 145; 3 A.C.A.G. p. 481; 5 C.A.G. p. 364. See: p. 42 n. 5.

2 6 Tyler (Quar.) p. 201; 23 Va. pp. 173 n.; 174 n.; 48 Va. p. 112 n. 8; Clark p. 262.

3 23 Va. p. 173 n.; Conway p. 5; 5 App. p. 174. The parents of President Thomas Jefferson were Peter Jefferson and Jane Randolph, daur. of Isham Randolph of Dungeness, Turkey Island line: Woodson p. 47; 2 Pierce pp. 1061-62; Clark p. 262; 8 Hughes p. 8; Randolph, Robt. I. pp. 107, 114-115; Randolph, W. "T.I." pp. 49-50; Dr. Clayton Torrence 3/3/1942. Martha Field married John Archer I as his second wife: See: p. 77 n. 7.

4 13 Tyler (Quar.) p. 58.

5 45 Va. p. 395. See: Randolph, W. "T. I." pp. 8-10.

6 Randolph, Robt. I. p. 11; Randolph, W. "T. I." p. 28; Slaughter p. 214, et seq,; 45 Va. p. 67, et seq; Goode p. 113; 1 Glenn p. 456; 1 Bruce, Wm. Cabell pp. 10, 12; 1 Meade p. 138 n.

is not known if any descendants of Henry Randolph (I) are living[1] must be corrected for there are a multitude of his descendants scattered about the country.

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1 45 Va. p. 66. Several writers incorrectly state that Joseph W. Randolph, the Virginia publisher, belonged to the Henry Randolph I line: Slaughter p. 212 n.; 45 Va. p. 66; Rich. Critic 9/3/1888. He belonged to the Turkey Island line: Randolph, Robt. I. p. 222.

CHAPTER VI

HENRY RANDOLPH II
(1665-1693)

Henry Randolph II, son of Henry Randolph I, the emigrant, and his second wife, Judith Soane, was born (according to the family record preserved by John Randolph of Roanoke) on January 16, 1665 at Appomattox in the Colony of Virginia. He was the third child born to his father, whose first-born by a prior marriage was also named Henry, but this child lived only a few days.[1]

The death of Henry Randolph I in 1673 left his widow with two young children to raise, viz., Henry II, the elder child, then about eight years old, and his sister, Judith.[2] The father had established his homestead on Swift Creek in Bermuda Hundred, which lay on the south side of the James River and north of the Appomattox. There, his widow with her children apparently continued to reside until shortly prior to 1678, when she seems to have set up a new home nearby which was called Timberbury.[3]

Henry Randolph I, as wealth was measured in early colonial times, left his family well provided for, especially in lands, he having acquired a considerable acreage in Henrico County, largely on Swift Creek, and most of which he still owned at his death.[4] His will, had it been preserved, would shed much light on the estate he left. That he left a will is certain in which he devised his lands to his son and daughter, Henry and Judith. The latter died young and on her death her brother as her sole heir succeeded to the entire inheritance.[5]

Perhaps the responsibility of rearing her two young children under the hardships attendant upon life in this newly settled country, combined with the care of managing the rather extensive estate her deceased husband had left, caused his widow, with all propriety, to crave a helpmate. So on October 21, 1678 the widow, Judith Soane Randolph, contracted a second marriage with Major Peter Field, a prominent personage of the community, the ceremony being performed at Chickahominy.[6] If as suggested, the assistance sought was an inducement to her remarriage, the records indicate that she was not disappointed in the result for her new husband promptly took over or shared with her the responsibilities that formerly had rested upon her alone.[7]

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1 4 W. & M. p. 125; 4 Val. p. 2304; Cabell Data; Cary chart; 2 A.C.A.G. p. 327; 5 C.A.G. p. 213; Wyatt's notes p. 1; 48 Va. pp. 112-113 n. 9; See: pp. 26, 28.

2 P. 27. His son William and presumably his daughter Martha predeceased their father: pp. 27, 35; Rich. Critic 9/3/1888. William was half brother to Henry II, Judith and Martha.

3 Pp. 32, 35; p. 62 n. 7 and p. 80 n. 1.

4 17 W. & M. (2) p. 28; Wyatt 10/7/1944.

5 P. 35; 3 Val. pp. 1376-7.

6 P. 36; Cary chart; 4 W. & M. p. 126. In 9 W. & m. (2) pp. 144-7 a writer rather nebulously questions the identity of the Judith Randolph who married Maj. Peter Field, claiming that she was Judith Moryson, which marriage she claims occurred in 1691 and cites a missing record as authority: idem, p. 146. The contrary view that she was Judith Soane is supported in 4 W. & M. p. 127, n. 4 and 48 Va. p. 112, n. 8.

7 A judgment granted Mrs. Judith Randolph as Administratrix of Henry Randolph, deceased, in Oct. 1675 on July 6, 1680 was renewed to Peter Field: Surry Rec. 1671-90, p. 307; 4 Val. p. 2311.

According to the minutes of the General Court held at Jamestown, Virginia March 16, 1675-6, a patent for 1000 or 1200 acres of which Judith Randall (sic), widow of Henry Randolph, was seized, was ordered to be issued to her son, Henry Randolph II.[1]

As the minor, Henry Randolph II, owned a valuable estate, it was necessary that a legal guardian be appointed for him to protect his holdings. Shortly after Major Peter Field's marriage to the minor's mother, he was appointed guardian for his step-son, probably in 1679.[2] Almost immediately it was necessary for the guardian to bring suit to establish the boundaries of land which his ward owned on Swift Creek and to eject trespassers, the Court's judgment being entered January 12, 1680.[3] Again in April of 1681, it was necessary that the guardian bring another suit for the protection of his ward as to land on Swift Creek patented by Henry Randolph I in 1668 and sold in 1673.[4]

In addition to a large acreage of land, the minor, Henry Randolph II, was the owner of considerable personal property. His father, Henry Randolph I, who had been Clerk of the Virginia Assembly for many years immediately preceding his death, died indebted to the public for 6,471 pounds of tobacco. This obligation the Assembly generously forgave to the father's estate and made a gift of the tobacco to his son. The widow and mother, in order to preserve the gift for her son, bound her estate to pay to him when he should attain his majority, not only this 6,471 pounds of tobacco but also an additional 5,520 pounds, which she gave to him.[5] It is a fair assumption that these obligations were fully met when the minor became 21 years of age.

Practically nothing is known of the boyhood of Henry Randolph II. There is one record, however, which indicates that as a youth he assisted or was in the employ of his first cousin, William Randolph I of Turkey Island, who probably lived nearby, for on February 1, 1678-9 Henry Randolph, aged about 13 years, gave a deposition regarding the weight of wheat sent by William Randolph to the mill of Thomas Cocke.[6]

In early manhood Henry Randolph II attained a position of prominence in the colony. His first cousin, William Randolph I, about 1673 had been appointed to the office of Clerk of Henrico County, a position which his father, Henry Randolph I, had held for sometime prior to his becoming Clerk of the Assembly.[7] William Randolph I held the office until the forepart of 1683 when, presumably aspiring to the office of Justice of the Peace to which he was appointed April

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1 Goode p. 113 n. In November of 1679 at the Varina Court the estate of Col. Richard Cocke was adjudged indebted to Henry Randolph: Hen. Co. Notes p. 49.

2 3 Va. p. 406 n.; 4 Va. p. 11 n.; 3 Val. p. 1379; 2 Pierce p. 1059; 48 Va. pp. 112-113 n. 9. In 1777 Henry Randolph owned 18 sheep: 1 Bruce (Econ.) p. 377.

3 Hen. Rec. 1677-92, p. 162; 3 Val. p. 1379.

4 4 Va. p. 11 n.; 2 Pierce p. 1059; Hen. Co. Notes pp. 64, 65.

5 See: p. 35; 3 Val. p. 1381. This bond was presented in court for Mrs. Judith Randolph by William Randolph I (of Turkey Island) as her attorney, whom she identified as her "cossin": Hen. Rec. 1682-1701 p. 59.

6 Hen. Rec. 1677-92, p. 71; 3 Val. p. 1377; Van Schreeven 5/9/1945. The given age of the affiant rather conclusively identifies him as Henry Randolph II. He gave another deposition in 1691 when he was 25: 3 Val. p. 1392.

7 Randolph, W. "T. I." pp. 8-10.

23, 1683[1], he did not seek re-appointment as Clerk, but evidently threw his influence to his first cousin, Henry Randolph II, who was appointed May 24, 1683 to that office as his successor.[2]

Henry Randolph II had just passed his eighteenth birthday when he assumed the important office of Clerk of Henrico County. It may now seem strange that a minor should have been appointed to a public office of such importance. But in that early colonial day, the field to choose from was necessarily limited. There is little chance for a mistake here in the person, because there is no other Henry Randolph of Henrico County mentioned in the available records covering that period. He must have discharged his official duties acceptably for he held the office continuously almost to his death in 1693, receiving at least two re-appointments, in 1686 and again in 1690.[3] In the levies for 1688, 1689 and 1690 his yearly salary was "as usual 800 lbs. tob. 64 lbs. tob. for casq."[4]

There are records of the following acts which were performed by Henry Randolph II as Clerk: on August 8, 1683 a will was probated before him and on the same day he swore an affiant to an affidavit as to a horse race;[5] on June 2, 1684 a confession of judgment was entered before him;[6] on April 1, 1685 he attested the probate of a will thus, "Hen. Randolph, Cl. Cur. & qm. Recordat'r";[7] on August 2, 1686 a deed of gift was acknowledged before him;[8] on October 1, 1686 he attested and recorded the inventory of an estate;[9] and on October 1, 1690 a living person appeared before him and executed a will which was recorded.[10] Finally, on October 12, 1692 he recorded the meeting places of the Quakers.[11]

From May 19, 1655 to January 27, 1675 a court for Bristol Parish in Henrico and Charles City Counties had been held at Fort Henry which was at or near the site of present day Petersburg. An old parchment book containing the court records was in the possession of Nicholas Dison of Henrico County, and this information being conveyed to the County Court of that County, it entered an order February 2, 1690 directing Henry Randolph, the Clerk, to take possession of such records. This order he executed by securing such records on October

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1 Hen. Rec. 1677-92, p. 243, 3 Val. p. 1379; Hen. Rec. 1682-1701, p. , 3 Val. p. 1382; Randolph (W.) "T. I." pp. 11-12; 2 Va. p. 220 n.; 3 Va. p. 406 n.; 24 W. & M. p. 209; 9 W. & M. (2) p. 145; Cabell Data. One of the last acts performed by William Randolph as Clerk was his attestation of an instrument on April 2, 1683: 48 Va. p. 110.

2 Hen. Rec. 1677-92, p. 243, 3 Val. p. 1379; Cary chart; Torrence 3/3/1942; 2 Va. p. 220; 3 Va. p. 406 n.; 24 W. & M. p. 209. On Apl. 1, 1685 William Randolph I as witness proved a will before Henry Randolph II as Clerk: 8 Va. p. 426.

3 Hen. Rec. 1677-92 p. 365, 3 Val. p. 1381; Hen. Rec. 1682-1701 pp. 210, 331, 365, 3 Val. pp. 1381, 1382, 1383; Hen. Rec. 1688-97 p. 92, 3 Val. p. 1389. See: 19 W. & M. (2) pp. 73, 74.

4 Hen. Rec. 1688-97 pp. 16, 92, 164, 3 Val. pp. 1388, 1389, 1390.

5 33 Va. p. 111. Eight other instruments attested by Henry Randolph II as Clerk appear in 48 Va. pp. 40, 41, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 112.

6 48 Va. p. 112.

7 8 Va. p. 426. See: n. 2 above.

8 19 W. & M. (2) p. 73.

9 19 W. & M. (2) p. 74.

10 18 Va. p. 326; 3 Val. p. 1060.

11 Hen. Rec. 1680-97 p. 353, 2 Val. p. 1071.

13, 1690.[1]

During the last year of his life Henry Randolph II was in ill health. The recital in the order entered February 20, 1692 indicates he had then resigned as Clerk: "This Court's business & part of last Court's orders are entered as I found them in ye rough orders left per Capt. Henry Randolph, late Clerk of this County Test. J. Cocke."[2] But the order entered October 12, 1692 recording the meeting places of the Quakers, which he tested as Clerk, apparently is contradictory.[3]

It is to be noted that the order designated "Capt." Henry Randolph, which appelation indicated that he held that rank in the Colonial Militia. Elsewhere he has been referred to as Capt. Henry Randolph of Swift Creek.[4] Further indicative of the confidence the colonists reposed in this young man is the power of attorney a widow executed to him in 1684 authorizing him to release her dower rights in certain land.[5]

The members of the aristocracy who emigrated from England brought with them to Virginia the sport of horse-racing. Henrico County was the race-horse region and contained more race-horses than any other county. Only the gentry were supposed to own racers, "it being contrary to Law for a Labourer to make a race, being a sport only for Gentlemen."[6]

There was keen rivalry among the owners as to the speed of their horses. Match races were frequently arranged long before race meets came to be held. Of course, a horse-race could scarcely be run without wagering. Sometimes, those who participated in a race, or who bet on the result, resorted to court to correct some grievance claimed to have resulted from the running of the race.[7]

Henry Randolph II was the owner of a speedy racer. This fact is gleaned from the court record of a suit in 1687 wherein Richard Bland, aged 21, testified "that in the race between Mr. John Brodnax and Capt. William Soane, now in tryall, the horse belonging to Henry Randolph, on w^ch Capt. Soane layed came, after the Start first between the Poles agreed on for their comeing in."[8] These litigious gentlemen were the principals in another lawsuit involving the land first known as Longfield and later as Curles on the north side of the James River which became the home of Richard Randolph of the Turkey Island Randolph line.[9]

Hunting was one of the favorite pastimes of the early settlers of Virginia, and they sometimes secured the services of friendly Indians to act as guides on their hunting trips. This is evidenced by the petition filed in court December 12, 1689 by Peter Field and Henry Randolph in obedience to an act of the Assembly "to have a permitt granted them (for) each of them to entertain one or more Indians to hunt", each becoming surety for the other, and the Governor was so notified.[10]

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1 Hen. Rec. 1688-97 p. 185, 3 Val. pp. 1390-1391.
2 Hen. Rec. 1682-1701 pp 465-6, 3 Val. p. 1385; Van Schreeven 2/12/1945.
3 See: P. 40 n. 11.
4 11 Va. p. 58 n. In the inventory of Henry Randolph II's estate he was named Capt.: Hen. Rec. 1688-97 p. 427, 3 Val. p. 1394. See also: 3 Val. p. 1393; 4 W. & M. p. 126; 28 Va. p. 339.
5 Fothergill p. 313.
6 2 Va. p. 294.
7 2 Va. p. 293.
8 2 Va. p. 295.
9 Hen. Rec. 1682-1701 p. , 3 Val. pp. 1387-8; 45 Va. p. 83. See: Randolph, (W.) "T. I." pp. 22, 71.
10 Hen. Rec. 1682-1701 p. 319, 3 Val. p. 1384.

The deed executed by Henry Randolph II recorded October 1, 1687 completing the commendable act of his father, Henry Randolph I in saving certain land for the widow, probably, of a friend,[1] reveals, in the reason assigned for its execution, the reverence in which the grantor held his deceased father: "out of ye filiall duty & reverence I bear to ye memory of my sd. decd. father".[2]

It may be a surprise to many that in the early days of Virginia horse meat was sold as an article of food. On June 2, 1690, Captain William Soane petitioned the court for a license "to keep Ordinary at Varina" in Henrico County. The petition was granted and license was issued to him "to sell all sorts of liquors retail, provisions, horse meat, etc." Peter Field and Henry Randolph became his securities.[3]

Other records concerning Henry Randolph II are: the mortgage executed November 30, 1688 to secure to him the repayment in 1690 of certain money and tobacco loaned;[4] and the power of attorney given to him by his mother, Mrs. Judith Field, on April 20, 1689 authorizing him to relinquish her dower in certain land which had been sold by her second husband, Peter Field.[5]

Henry Randolph II was evidently a practicing attorney. This fact is gathered from the deposition he gave when 25 years of age that as attorney for Mr. Brodnax of England he demanded of John Cannon payment of a sum due his client September 1, 1691.[6]

The Virginia Assembly created a committee to examine election returns and also a committee on claims. In 1688 a Henry Randolph was made Clerk of the combined committees who probably was Henry Randolph II.[7] And the date of a deed, viz., July 11, 1690, witnessed by Henry Randolph persuasively suggests that the witness was Henry Randolph II.[8]

Henry Randolph II must have been a man of culture; otherwise, he would not have possessed the library, rather pretentious for that day in this new country, as shown by the inventory of his estate, consisting of 29 folios, 87 quartos, 30 octavos and smaller books, some of which he probably inherited.[9] Such inventory is quite enlightening as to the household effects and livestock possessed by a well to do early colonist and the values placed on such property.

Henry Randolph II inherited considerable land from his father and he also added to his holdings by purchases, it being reasonable to assume that the purchases by the person of that name of land on Swift Creek in Bristol Parish during this decade were made by the son. These purchases are rather convincing that notwithstanding his youthfulness at the time he was then a person of means.

In 1687 Henry Randolph II acquired 1254 acres on the north side of Swift Creek[10] and in 1688 mortgage was given him on 700 plus acres in Ashen Swamp[11]. On April 21, 1690, his residence being recited as Dale Parish, Henrico County, he was granted 426 acres on the north side of Swift Creek which had been grant-

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1 P. 33 n. 7.
2 Hen. Rec. 1677-92 p. 448, 3 Val. p. 1376; Va. Ld. Off. 6 p. 452, 3 Val. p. 1467; Hen. Co. Notes p. 105.
3 3 Va. p. 90.
4 Hen. Rec. 1688-97 p. 21, 3 Val. pp. 1388-9
5 Hen. Rec. 1688-97 p. 73, 3 Val. p. 1389.
6 Hen. Rec. 1688-97 pp. 228-9, 3 Val. p. 1392.
7 2 Bruce (Inst.) pp. 478, 479 n. 1; 2 Winder Pa. p. 149.
8 47 Va. p. 217.
9 Hen. Rec. 1688-97 pp. 427-9, 3 Val. pp. 1394-6; 10 Va. p. 405; See: p. 34 n. 6; 1 Bruce (Inst.) p. 410.
10 Hen. Rec. 1677-92 p. 448, 3 Val. p. 1375; Hen. Rec. 1682-1701 p. 240, 3 Val. pp. 1382-3.
11 Hen. Rec. 1688-97 p. 21, 3 Val. pp. 1388-9.

ed December 22, 1682 to Eusebius King and by him deserted.[1] That same year he was granted 731 acres on the north side of the Appomattox River, and on the north side of the Maine Swift Creek, patent for which did not issue until after his death.[2] The same year also he obtained patents for 520 acres on the south side of Swift Creek;[3] for 5650 acres on the north side of that creek,[4] both tracts being in Henrico County; and for 647 acres in Bristol Parish, Charles City County, at a place known as Second Swamp.[5]

Pursuant to the colonial colonization law, on March 21, 1691 Henry Randolph II filed a petition claiming 100 acres for the importation of two immigrants.[6] That same year he received patent for a large tract on the north side of Swift Creek in Henrico County out of which he sold, shortly prior to his death, 252 acres to James Hill. The last payment of purchase money was made to his widow, Sarah Randolph,[7] who, in 1693 appointed John Soane her attorney to release her dower interest in the land sold.[8] Years later (1721), Henry Randolph III released to the heirs of James Hill any interest he may have had in that land.[9]

It is fair to assume that the Henry Randolph who secured on October 20, 1691 patent for 66 acres in James City County was Henry Randolph II.[10] This assumption is based on the fact that no record of any other Henry Randolph in this locality, and at this period, has been found save of Henry Randolph of the Turkey Island line. As he was born about 1687,[11] clearly he was not the patentee.

In 1682, Henry Randolph II was granted patent for 1000 acres in Bristol Parish on the north side of Swift Creek adjoining the land of William Walthall at the Falls of that creek.[12] Evidently, this was the 850 acres plus the 150 acres which Henry Randolph I had acquired in 1655.[13] This patent was issued apparently pursuant to the order of the Virginia General Court entered at Jamestown March 16, 1675-6 reciting that Judith Randall (i.e. Randolph), widow of Henry Randolph, was seized of 1000 or 1200 acres in Henrico County and directing that patent therefor be granted to Henry Randolph, son of Henry Randolph, deceased.[14]

Henry Randolph II and William Walthall owned adjoining land on Swift Creek and a controversy arose between them as to the title to the 1000 acres Henry Randolph I had acquired in 1655 and which upon his death passed to his son.[15] Walthall held a patent issued in 1657 which conflicted with or overlapped the Randolph patent. So a lawsuit resulted between the two claimants, Randolph being the plaintiff. A jury found the Randolph title the more ancient and upheld it. By order of court two surveyors, one to be chosen by each litigant, were

1 Hen. Rec. 1748-50 p. 36, 3 Val. pp. 1434-5. See: p. 62 n. 3.
2 Va. Ld. Off. 9 p. 159, 3 Val. p. 1469. See: pp. 47-48.
3 Va. Ld. Off. 8 p. 47, 3 Val. p. 1468.
4 Va. Ld. Off. 8 p. 170, 3 Val. p. 1468.
5 Va. Ld. Off. PB 8 p. 60, 3 Val. p. 1468.
6 Hen. Rec. 1682-1701 p. 413, 3 Val. p. 1385; 11 W. & M. (2) pp. 219-220.
7 Hen. Rec. 1688-97 pp. 420-422, 3 Val. p. 1393.
8 Hen. Rec. 1688-97 p. 422, 3 Val. p. 1394.
9 Hen. Orig. Pap., 3 Val. p. 1374. See: p. 48 n. 4.
10 Va. Ld. Off. 8 p. 187, 3 Val. p. 1469; 12 W. & M. p. 109.
11 45 Va. p. 84. See: Randolph, W. "T. I." p. 71.
12 Va. Ld. Off. 7 p. 710, 3 Val. p. 1468.
13 P. 32 n. 8; 3 Val. p. 1383.
14 Goode p. 113 n.
15 P. 32 n. 8.

appointed April 2, 1688 to determine and establish the correct boundary of the Randolph land.[1]

History records that Col. Thomas Swann, a member of the Colonial Council, and otherwise a man of prominence in Henrico County, had entered into matrimony five times. By his last wife he had one son and three daughters.[2] The animosity, if any, that resulted from the fact that Col. Swann had sued Henry Randolph's estate for a debt owing him by the deceased at his death[3] was evidently later forgiven and forgotten by the Colonel's family, as years later, Henry Randolph II became a suitor for the hand of Sarah Col. Swann's daughter by his fifth wife. How long the courtship lasted, no record records. But it was successful for on December 17, 1687 at the home of Robert Randall in Surry County Henry Randolph II and Sarah Swann (age 21 yrs. 10 mos. 30 d.) were united in holy wedlock.[4] His age at this time (he was just under 22 years, according to the old family record) in a measure corroborates his youthfulness at the time of his appointment as County Clerk.[5]

Soon after his marriage Henry Randolph II received August 17, 1688 from Robert Randall[6] who had married the administratrix of Col. Thomas Swann, the full share of his wife, Sarah, in her father's estate.[7]

As the result of this marriage only two children were born, both sons: Henry, born at Appomattox the first and baptized the 5th of January, 1689, and Thomas, born July 1, 1692.[8]

The married life of Henry Randolph II and Sarah Swann was brief for he died prior to April 17, 1693[9] and was buried beside his father, Henry Randolph I in Bristol Parish Churchyard. He was survived by his two sons, Henry and Thomas, both infants, the latter surviving him only a few months, dying in 1693 also. He was buried beside his father.[10]

On June 1, 1693 an order was entered in Henrico County Court appointing a commissioner to divide "the Saw Mill dividt" of 416 acres on the north side of Swift Creek among John Peterson one-half, Capt. Peter Field one-fourth and the lowermost quarter to the orphans of Capt. Henry Randolph.[11]

Henry Randolph II left no will. Administration on his estate was granted April 17, 1693, his widow Sarah Randolph being appointed administratrix but letters of administration appear not to have been issued to her until April 26, 1694. Capt. William Randolph of Turkey Island became one of her sureties.[12]

Appraisers were appointed June 1, 1693 and sworn by William Randolph I to

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1 Hen. Rec. 1682-1701 p. 264, 3 Val. p. 1383.
2 Wyatt notes p. 2; 28 Va. p. 31.
3 P. 35 n. 3; 4 Val. p. 2311.
4 4 W. & M. p. 126; 11 W. & M. (2) pp. 50, 53; 4 Val. p. 2311; Rich. Times Dis. 8/23/1908; Cabell data; 5 C.A.G. p. 213; 3 Va. p. 155; Cary chart; Stafford p. 377.
5 P. 40.
6 See: p. 1 n. 3, 4.
7 Surry Rec. 1687-93 No. 3 p. 75, 4 Val. p. 2311.
8 4 W. & M. p. 126; 4 Val. p. 2304; 4 Va. p. 88 n.; Cabell data; Cary chart.
9 The statement in 4 Val. p. 2304 that he died Dec. 17, 1693 is contradicted by the appointment of his administratrix on Apr. 17, 1693: Hen. Rec. 1688-97 p. 434, 3 Val. p. 1396 and by other court records stated in the text.
10 4 W. & M. p. 126. Was it Henry Randolph II or III who joined William Randolph I and II in filing "an information"? Hen. Co. Notes p. 126.
11 Hen. Rec. 1688-97 p. 433, 3 Val. p. 1396.
12 Hen. Rec. 1682-1701 p. 469, 3 Val. p. 1385; Hen. Rec. 1688-97 p. 434, 3 Val. pp. 1396-7.

appraise the estate of Henry Randolph II. The appraisal was made and an inventory was filed in which were itemized and valued the various articles of personalty as of May 30, 1693, the aggregate value being 125 pounds 12 shillings. The appraisers reported separately several articles of personalty which they conceived to belong to Mrs. Sarah Randolph, the widow, as her ornaments.[1]

Mrs. Sarah Randolph did not long remain a widow. This marriage evidently occurred prior to April of 1693 (the Cary Chart says 1694) because in that month she joined with her new husband, Capt. Giles Webb, in executing a deed to Henry Walthall.[2] On April 1st, 1695 orders of dismissal for want of prosecution were entered in the suits that had been brought by Giles Webb and his wife who was the executrix of Henry Randolph II against All Clerks and against Francis Reeve.[3]

Capt. Giles Webb evidently became guardian of his stepson for on September 2, 1695 he was summoned to appear in court and to give security for the orphan of Capt. Henry Randolph.[4] Accordingly, on October 1, 1695 Capt. William Randolph (probably William Randolph I of Turkey Island) and Capt. Peter Field (possibly Major Peter Field, step-grandfather of the orphan)[5] became the guardian's sureties. On August 20, 1706 new sureties were substituted, the order of appointment reciting that Major Peter Field was then deceased.[6]

Capt. Giles Webb died in 1713 and was survived by his widow, Sarah Randolph Webb, whom he named as his executrix and she qualified, Henry Randolph III, and William Randolph II (of Turkey Island) becoming her sureties.[7] This seems to have been a happy family for years and the relationship between Henry Randolph III and his stepfather was close, which fact is evidenced by the bequest Capt. Webb made in his will to his stepson.[8]

Sarah Randolph Webb died intestate about 1714 and on February 7th of that year her son, Henry Randolph III, was appointed her administrator, Thomas Jefferson and John Archer becoming his sureties.[9]

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1 Hen. Rec. 1688-97 pp. 427-429, 3 Val. pp. 1394-1395; Hen. Rec. 1682-1701 p. 469, 3 Val. p. 1385.

2 4 Val. p. 2304; 3 Va. p. 155; 4 Va. p. 11 n.; 28 Va. p. 31; 16 W. & M. p. 235; 48 Va. p. 127 n. 19. It has been suggested that as young men both Henry Randolph II and Giles Webb were suitors of Sarah Swan: 26 Va. p. 21 n. See: Stafford p. 377.

3 Hen. Rec. 1682-1701 p. 41, 3 Val. p. 1385; 4 Val. p. 2304; 3 Va. p. 155; 28 Va. p. 31; 16 W. & M. p. 235; Hayden p. 43 n.; 4 C.A.G. p. 141.

4 Hen. Orph. Ct. 1677-92 p. 38, 3 Val. p. 1388. The guardian brought a suit for his Ward: 4 Va. p. 11 n.

5 The Henrico court order of Aug. 20, 1706 reciting that Major Peter Field was then deceased (Hen. Rec. 1677-92 p. 49, 3 Val. p. 1388) does not agree with the death record of Maj. Peter Field (who m. Judith Soane Randolph) on July 24, 1707: New Kent Par. Reg.; 2 Pierce p. 1060.

6 Hen. Rec. 1682-1701 p. 74, 3 Val. p. 1386; Hen. Orph. Ct. 1677-92 p. 49, 3 Val. p. 1388; 3 Va. pp. 154-5; 28 Va. p. 31; 16 W. & M. p. 235.

7 Hen. Or. Bk. 1710-14 p. 242, 3 Val. p. 1413.

8 P. 50; Hen. Rec. 1706-09 p. 218, 3 Val. p. 1405.

9 3 Val. p. 1375.

CHAPTER VII

HENRY RANDOLPH III
(1689-1726)

There were two Henry Randolphs who were close kin and who lived contemporaneously, for awhile, in Henrico County at the close of the 17th century who should be here distinguished: Henry Randolph III, son of Henry Randolph II and Henry Randolph of Longfield, sixth child of William Randolph I of Turkey Island who, having been born about 1686, was some three years the senior of Henry Randolph III.[1]

These two persons of the same name, so nearly of an age with their residences not distant most probably were the subjects of much resulting confusion. So, in order to minimize mistakes in their identity, which must have been annoying, they evidently resorted to this device: Henry Randolph III, as he was rightfully entitled to do, almost invariably affixed Junior or Jr. to his name in order to set himself apart from his cousin of like name. Whereas, Henry Randolph of Longfield, being the elder of the two affixed Senior to his signature although, in fact, he was not Henry Randolph, Senior. At least he so signed the deed to his brother Richard Randolph executed November 5, 1716.[2]

Even after his father's death, Henry Randolph III continued to add Junior or its abbreviation to his signature. So it is safe to assume that all such signatures and references to Henry Randolph Junior met with in the records during this period identify Henry Randolph III.

In the chapter preceding these facts have been stated: that Henry Randolph III was born January 1, 1689; that he was left an orphan by the death of his father in 1693; that his mother, shortly after his father's death, married Giles Webb; that his step-father became his guardian; that Capt. William Randolph and Peter Field were the guardian's first sureties; and that later they were succeeded by other sureties.

Nothing has been found relative to the early childhood of Henry Randolph III. However, history does record that on March 1, 1699 William and Mary College sued Giles Webb and Sarah, his wife, as the administratrix of Henry Randolph's estate for five pounds sterling.[3]

What caused this suit? The fact that the administratrix of Henry Randolph II's estate was made a defendant justifies the inference that his only child then living, Henry Randolph III (the son Thomas Randolph having died in 1693), was a student at that institution and that his tuition was delinquent, for

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1 Brainard (p. 85) says Henry Randolph of Longfield was fifth child of William Randolph I of Turkey Island, whereas Randolph, Robert I (p. 11) says he was his ninth child. He was mentioned in will of his grandmother, Katherine Isham: 2 Val. p. 621. History records little about him other than that he never married and returned to England, shortly after attaining his majority, where he died. It is doubtful if he was the Vestryman of that name of Bristol Parish Church in 1720: p. 48; 7 W. & M. p. 123; 45 Va. pp. 57, 84, 394; 2 A.C.A.G. p. 327. Some writers have erroneously named a Henry Randolph of Chatsworth of the Turkey Island line, probably referring to Peter Randolph of Chatsworth, grandson of William Randolph I: Conway p. 6; 7 W. & M. pp. 123-4; 45 Va. pp. 68, 397.

2 Hen. Orig. Pa., 3 Val. p. 1366; Hen. Rec. 1714-18 p. 35, 3 Val. p. 1407. See: 49 Va. pp. 271, 274. In 1702-1714 was Henry Randolph III a member of the Quorum Court: 2 Va. p. 5?

3 Hen. Rec. 1682-1701 p. 256, 3 Val. p. 1386.

which the action was brought.[1] This is true even though Henry Randolph III was only 11 years old in 1699, for he may have been a grammar school pupil, a grammar school having been established at the college in 1694.[2]

The inference that Henry Randolph III had attended the William and Mary Grammar School prior to 1699 supports the further inference (and vice versa) that it was Henry Randolph III, then 16 years of age, who was the student at William and Mary College in 1705 when it burned and who made the following affidavit:

"Henry Randolph, being one that lodged in ye College of William and Mary at ye time of its being burnt, doth testify that he was then in bed asleep, and one that lay in the bed with him cryed out the College is on fire, w^ch awaked him, and looking up he saw the fire coming over the brick wall into his Room & so starting out of bed he ran down a back pair of stairs, into the great hall and opened the door and ran out, and when he had got about sixty or seventy yeards he looked back, and all ye roof of the College was on fire to his thinking."[3]

Henry Randolph II left his two sons certain land which, on the early death of the younger Thomas, became vested alone in his brother, Henry. One tract which they owned in common with others was divided by court order among the owners immediately after their father's death, which division, for the protection of the minors, the Court required should meet the approval of their kinsman, Capt. William Randolph I of Turkey Island. The report and plat does bear such approval.[4] Other land their father left the sons was in Prince George County. In 1704 the guardian refused to pay quit rents on that 129 acres belonging to "Capt. Hen. Randolph orphs."[5]

In several deeds executed in the early part of the 18th century conveying lands in Henrico County, the name of Henry Randolph appears. In some of these deeds Henry Randolph of Longfield is indicated while in others it is Henry Randolph III who is clearly described.

The following deeds refer to Henry Randolph of Longfield: deed of gift from William Randolph to his son, Henry Randolph, dated November 1, 1706 conveying part of the land later called Curles;[6] and deed from Henry Randolph to his brother, Richard Randolph, dated November 5, 1716 conveying to him for life 149 acres known as Newcombs and one-half of Curles Swamp.[7]

The recitals in the three instruments following identify Henry Randolph III: (a) patent granted October 15, 1698 to Henry Randolph for 731 acres which

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1 The puzzling thought is: why was the estate of Henry Randolph II sued? He had died in 1693 so neither of his sons, who then were about 4 years and less than 1 year of age, could have attended the college before his death and fixed liability against his estate. The only reasonable explanation is that the suit was so brought in an effort to reach the estate the surviving son had inherited from his father.

2 Tyler (Wmbs) p. 195; 1 Meade p. 137 n.; 7 W. & M. p. 173; W. & M. Coll. alumni list p. 47.

3 6 Va. pp. 272-3; 8 W. & M. (2) p. 231; 1 Perry p. 123; Tyler (Wmbs) pp. 22, 88, 91, 128, 189, 190, 199. The main building was burned twice later in 1859 and 1862. See: 12 W. & M. (2) p. 258.

4 P. 44 n. 11; Hen. Rec. 1688-97 p. 433, 3 Val. p. 1396.

5 28 Va. p. 339.

6 Hen. Rec. 1706-09 p. 3, 3 Val. p. 1402; 45 Va. p. 84; See: Randolph W. "T. I." pp. 61, 71.

7 See: note 2 p. 46.

had been previously granted in 1690 to his father, Henry Randolph;[1] (b) deed from Henry Randolph, Jr., son and heir of Henry Randolph, late of Bristol Parish, Henrico County, to John Pleasants dated February 5, 1710 conveying two mills and a dam on Swift Creek south of the James River "which lands & mills descended to me as heir to my aforesaid father who was son and heir to Henry Randolph, Sr., formerly of this county, deceased, the patentee & builder of said mills";[2] and (c) deed from Henry Randolph of Bristol Parish, Henrico County, to William Pride dated May 4, 1711 conveying 111 acres on north side of Swift Creek which was a part of a larger tract that had been granted to the grantor's father in April of 1691.[3]

Years before, Henry Randolph II had conveyed certain land to James Hill. Some doubt probably arose as to the title so on April 3, 1721 Henry Randolph III quitclaimed to the heirs of James Hill all interest in that land.[4] It seems that uncertainty as to the title to the Hill land continued and that uncertainty also arose as to the title to the land which had been conveyed to Pride. So as late as March 7, 1742 Henry Randolph IV acknowledged deeds executed to Edward Hill and John Pride respectively.[5]

Henry Randolph III on September 7, 1714 executed a deed donating to Bristol Parish a church site on the north side of Swift Creek.[6] It contained a reverter providing that should the site not be so used the title would revert to the doner. Whether the land ever reverted is not presently known. This deed rather conclusively establishes that it was Henry Randolph III and not Henry Randolph of Longfield, who was Vestryman of Bristol Parish in 1720. Another persuasive fact is that the latter lived on the north side of the James River whereas Bristol Parish lay on its south side where Henry Randolph III resided.[7] Further, before 1720 Henry Randolph of Longfield had probably gone to England.[8]

In 1709-1710 Henry Randolph III was not an infrequent visitor in the home of Col. William Byrd II at Westover, who called his friend Hal Randolph.[9]

The Henry Randolph who witnessed the will of William Randolph I of Turkey Island, probated in June, 1713, clearly was the testator's kinsman, Henry Randolph III and not his son, Henry Randolph, who was a beneficiary under the will.[10]

Likewise, Henry Randolph III most probably was the one who signed "Henry Randolph, Jr." as witness on the following deeds executed by Thomas Jefferson

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1 P. 43 n. 2.

2 Hen. Rec. 1710-14 p. 36, 3 Val. p. 1404. See: p. 32 n. 10.

3 Hen. Rec. 1710-14 p. 58, 3 Val. p. 1404. See: p. 43.

4 P. 43 n. 9; Hen. Rec. 1719-24 p. 88; 3 Val. p. 1415.

5 Hen. Rec. 1737-46 p. 211, 3 Val. p. 1427. Henry Randolph IV executed these deeds promptly upon attaining his majority, he having been born Feb. 11, 1721: 4 W. & M. p. 126.

6 Hen. Rec. 1710-14 p. 286, 3 Val. p. 1406.

7 Torrence 3/3/1942. Anderson (45 Va. p. 84) and another writer (2 du Bellet pp. 131, 161) most probably are mistaken in stating that Henry Randolph of Longfield was the 1720 Bristol Parish Vestryman. The Rev. Philip Slaughter never identified this Henry Randolph: Slaughter p. 213; 40 Va. p. 168. His suggestion that he was the Henry Randolph, son of Brett Randolph and Jane Bolling, his wife, is clearly incorrect because Brett Randolph was not born until 1732: 45 Va. p. 402; 6 A.C.A.G. p. 382. Anderson's very complete list of the immediate descendants of William Randolph I of Turkey Island does not show that he had a grandson named Henry Randolph: 45 Va. p. 402.

8 Randolph, W. "T. I." p. 71.

9 W. & T. pp. 69, 308. N. 2 p. 53 that this Henry Randolph was Wm. Randolph I's (of Turkey Island) son Henry is an error. Letter from Capt. Webb clearly identifies Henry Randolph III.

10 Hen. Or. Bk. 1710-14 p. 242; 3 Val. p. 413.

and wife, Mary, administratrix of Peter Field, on March 1, 1708;[1] by William Randolph, Jr., on May 1, 1710[2] and May 30, 1710[3]; and by Samuel Goode on January 5 and 7, 1711.[4] He very likely was the juror of that name who performed jury service in Henrico County the first Monday in February, 1710.[5]

Although the identity of the Henry Randolph who was sued in Henrico County by John Stewart is not clear, it may fairly be assumed that he also was Henry Randolph III. The plaintiff claimed that the defendant had found 17 pair of iron hinges and 20,000 pounds of nails which were the plaintiff's property but which the defendant had converted to his use. Accordingly, the suit for 10 pounds sterling was brought. When the case was called for trial, the plaintiff not appearing, the defendant evidently demanding a vindication as to the charge, insisted upon a trial. Accordingly, a non-suit was ordered against the plaintiff and the case was submitted to a jury which mulcted the plaintiff to pay the damages and costs. Thus, not only was the defendant vindicated but the action which had evidently been ill-advised reacted on the plaintiff.[6]

Henry Randolph III also owned land in Prince George County, unless the assumption that he was the one named in the following instruments is faulty. On June 1, 1719 he joined with others as grantor in conveying a large tract in that county.[7] Then just prior to his death he was granted a patent for 1053 acres there, the patent designating him as "Gent of Henrico County".[8]

Henry Randolph III at an early age became a person of prominence in Henrico County and he held important county offices almost until his death. In June, 1713, when he was only 24 years of age, the County Court of Henrico County recommended him and his cousin Thomas Randolph of Tuckahoe for appointment as Justices and they received such appointments becoming members of the Quorum Court, and were sworn in October, 1713.[9] In 1714 Henry Randolph III again was elected Justice;[10] then again in 1719;[11] and still again in 1720.[12] His long association with the law justified the reference to him as a jurist.[13]

In 1719, 1721 and again in 1722 Henry Randolph III with others was recommended by the Henrico County Court to the Governor for appointment to the high office of Sheriff,[14] to which office he was appointed in 1723.[15] This seems to have been the last public office he held unless the Henry Randolph, Jr., listed as Justice of Henrico County in 1726 was he.[16]

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1 23 Va. pp. 174-5 n.
2 49 Va. p. 274.
3 49 Va. p. 271.
4 49 Va. pp. 45, 47.
5 Hen. Or. Bk. 1710-14 p. 47; 3 Val. p. 1412.
6 Hen. Or. Bk. 1710-14 p. 194; 3 Val. pp. 1412-13.
7 Prince George Co. Deed Rec. p. 315, 46 Va. pp. 174, 268. Other deeds for lands in Prince George Co. call for the lands of Henry Randolph as a boundary: 32 Va. p. 374; 33 Va. p. 178.
8 Va. Ld. Off. 12 p. 199; 3 Val. p. 1472.
9 Hen. Or. Bk. 1710-14 pp. 239, 253; 3 Val. p. 1413; 2 Va. p. 5; Randolph, W. "T. I". p. 45.
10 Hen. Or. Bk. 1710-14 p. 309; 3 Val. p. 1414; 2 Va. p. 5.
11 Hen. Or. Bk. 1719-24 p. 6; 3 Val. p. 1414.
12 Hen. Or. Bk. 1719-24 p. 58; 3 Val. p. 1415.
13 2 A.C.A.G. p. 327.
14 Hen. Or. Bk. 1719-24 p. 16; 3 Val. p. 1414; Hen. Or. Bk. 1719-24 pp. 92, 164; 3 Val. p. 1415; Hen. Or. Bk. 1719-24 p. 244; 3 Val. pp. 1415-16.
15 Hen. Or. Bk. 1719-24 p. 264; 3 Val. p. 1416; 4 Ex. Jour. pp. 34, 66.
16 48 Va. p. 145.

It was probably Henry Randolph III who, on November 5, 1723, patented 1200 acres on Deep Creek south of the Appomattox River in Prince George County as his residence was in that vicinity. And it was probably he who, on May 4, 1724, with his cousin, Thomas Randolph, became surety for Obedience Turpin as executrix of her husband's will.[1]

Within scarcely more than a twelve months' span three important events in the family life of Henry Randolph III occurred, two tragic and one joyful:

In 1713 his step-father, Giles Webb, died. He left a will in which he gave to his son-in-law (meaning stepson) Henry Randolph all his wearing apparel his saddle and "Trooper's furniture" and a young gray horse called Draggon.[2] He named his widow, Mrs. Sarah Webb, his executrix and she qualified, Henry Randolph, Jr., and William Randolph II of Turkey Island becoming her sureties.[3]

Then early in 1714 Mrs. Sarah Webb, mother of Henry Randolph III died. She left no will, so on February 7, 1714 her only son was appointed her administrator, Thomas Jefferson and John Archer becoming his sureties.[4]

Finally, on March 29, 1714 Henry Randolph III married Elizabeth Eppes,[5] daughter of Francis Eppes and Anne Isham, his wife, the cleric being Mr. G. Robinson.[6] After their marriage, the young couple evidently made their home at Bremo in the bend of the James River between Turkey Island and Curles Neck,[7] for there some 18 months later their first child, Sarah, was born October 10, 1715.[8] Bermuda Hundred was opposite on the south side of the James.

In addition to their daughter Sarah, there were born to Henry and Elizabeth Randolph during his lifetime three additional children, viz., Anne born December 31, 1717, Henry born February 11, 1721 and Francis born June 19, 1724, all of whom were named in his will.[9] At his death, he left his widow enceinte

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1 4 Ex. Jour. p. 58; 25 W. & M. p. 109. See: Randolph, W. "T. I." p. 48 p. 4.

2 Hen. Rec. 1706-09 p. 218, 3 Val. p. 1405.

3 Hen. Or. Bk. 1710-14 p. 242; 3 Val. p. 1413.

4 Hen. Orig. Pa., 3 Val. p. 1375.

5 Cary chart; Clark pp. 63, 225. Isham Eppes, Church Warden of Henrico Parish in 1711 and Justice of the Peace for Henrico Co. in 1712, was a brother of Elizabeth Randolph. He never married. By his will proven in Henrico Co. Aug. 5, 1717, he bequeathed his negroes equally to his brothers and sisters, one of whom he named as Elizabeth Randolph: 3 Va. p. 395; Hen. Rec. 1714-18 p. 191, 3 Val. p. 1416; Clark p. 118.

6 4 W. & M. p. 126; 3 Va. p. 395. The minister who married Henry Randolph III and Elizabeth Eppes evidently was Rev. George Robertson of Bristol Parish: Randolph, W. "G. R." p. 17; Wyatt's notes p. 2. Elizabeth (Eliza) Randolph was beneficiary of her paternal grandmother, Katherine Isham: Clark p. 76; Randolph, W. "T. I." p. 13 n. 1.

7 According to the plat of this region prepared by James A. Groves, Bremo was on the north side of the James River opposite Bermuda Hundred. In the old family record preserved by John Randolph of Roanoke he gives the name as Barro and made a marginal comment "What place?" Evidently the place was Bremo, which name had later been misread or miswritten as Barro: 4 W. & M. p. 126; 9 W. & M. (2) p. 56 n.; 13 W. & M. (2) p. 207; 44 Va. pp. 136, 138; 45 Va. p. 394; 4 Va. p. 213 n.; Tyler (Cradle) p. 139.

8 4 W. & M. p. 126; 4 Va. p. 213 n.; Clark pp. 44, 180; Rich. Times Dis. 8/23/1908 p. 1.

9 4 W. & M. p. 126; Hen. Rec. 1725-37 p. 78, 3 Val. pp. 1416-1418, 4 Val. p. 2304; Clark p. 154. On June 15, 1727 Elizabeth Randolph, et al, patented 1200 acres on the Hardwares River: 4 Ex. Jour. p. 142; Clark p. 88.

and a few months later twins were born to her, whom, on account of her great anguish following her husband's untimely and early death, she named Grief (a son) and Mourning (a daughter).[1]

Henry Randolph III died at the comparatively young age of 37. In his will dated August 27, 1726, probated January 2, 1727[2] he described himself as being a resident of Bristol Parish. He died seized of a rather extensive estate which he divided fairly among his widow and children born prior to his death. His children born posthumously, naturally, were not provided for. To his widow he gave slaves and land for life; to his daughter Sarah slaves and 750 acres in Ashen Swamp, Henrico County; to his daughter Anne 550 acres on the south side of Swift Creek, Henrico County; to his son Francis 1053 acres in Prince George County; and to his son Henry slaves only.

Elizabeth Eppes Randolph, contrary to the custom of the time, did not remarry after the death in 1726 of her husband, Henry Randolph III. Instead, she remained his widow for over 50 years. She died prior to September 20, 1777 for on that date the appraisal of her estate was filed, its value being 1082 pounds 15 shillings 2 pence.[3]

The will of Elizabeth Randolph, dated April 30, 1775 (probated in 1778) giving her residence as Dale Parish, Chesterfield County, establishes that at its execution only two of her children were alive, viz., her daughter Anne and her son Grief, both of whom were made beneficiaries. The son survived his mother but it is not known if the daughter survived her also. She evidently had favorites among her numerous grandchildren for she named several as beneficiaries but ignored the others. She made her grandson John Archer her executor.[4]

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1 4 W. & M. p. 126; Snoddy 8/30/1942. Family tradition corroborates at this point the historical record and establishes conclusively that the Randolph line which has been set out is the writer's authentic Randolph line. His paternal grandmother, who lived to the ripe age of 91 in his father's family, possessed a clear mentality until her death. He frequently heard her state that somewhere back in her husband's Randolph line, but she did not know where, there had been twins bearing the unique names of Grief and Mourning. Research later developed that Grief Randolph was the great-grandfather of the writer's father, of whom the latter was ignorant: Randolph, Wm M. 9-27-1907.

2 Hen. Rec. 1725-37 p. 78, 3 Val. pp. 1416-18; Cary chart.

3 Ches. W. B. 3 p. 161, 3 Val. p. 1319. John Archer presented his claim against Elizabeth Randolph, dec'd Sept. 19, 1777: Ches. W. B. 3 p. 182 , 3 Val. p. 1319.

4 Ches. W. B. 3 p. 209, 3 Val. p. 1319; Watson p. 112; Cary chart.

CHAPTER VIII

EXPANSION OF THE LINE

This Randolph line prior to the third generation had barely escaped extinction. For two generations the sole line of descent had been from Henry Randolph I through Henry Randolph II to Henry Randolph III.[1] But here the line commenced to expand. Although, Henry Randolph III's son Francis Randolph died in 1734 about ten years of age,[2] and his daughter Mourning Randolph preceded this brother in death in 1732 at the age of six, three if not four of the other six children married and left numerous descendants.

There are many records identifying different members of this family which will be stated briefly as they may serve as leads to others who, hereafter, may be interested sufficiently to delve further into one or more of these lines.

SARAH RANDOLPH ARCHER LINE

SARAH RANDOLPH, (eldest child of Henry Randolph III) was born October 10, 1715[3]. She was devised by her father 750 acres in Ashen Swamp.[4] In 1733 she married John Archer II[5] of Bermuda Hundred, a Justice of Henrico County in 1737 the first Sheriff of Chesterfield County in 1749 and Vestryman of Henrico Parish.[6] Each one left a will whereby their identification is clearly established and which also establish their deaths not far apart in 1774.[7] Their children were: 1) John; 2) Henry; 3) Sarah; 4) Judith; 5) Ann; 6) Mary.[8]

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1 P. 36.

2 4 W. & M. p. 126. 4 Val. p. 2304 n. states it is not known what became of Francis Randolph.

3 4 Val. p. 2304; 4 W. & M. p. 126; 4 Va. p. 213 n.; Clark pp. 44, 180, 225; Wyatt's notes p. 2; Dempsey notes p. 5; Francis B. Archer in Stafford p. 377.

4 3 Val. pp. 1416-1417.

5 See: Wyatt's notes p. 2; Clark p. 225; 3 A.C.A.G. p. 548; 131 Randolph's Archer pedigree.

6 Cary chart; Rich. Critic 5/5/1889; 5 C.A.G. p. 213. John Archer II was son of John Archer I of Henrico (d. 1717) who m. (1) Frances, daur. of Thomas Shippey, n. i.; and (2) Martha, daur. of Peter Field and Judith Soane Randolph, widow of Henry Randolph I: Rich. Critic 5/5/1889; 49 Va. p. 177 n.; 7 C.A.G. p. 529. Title to land devised Martha Field Archer by her father, Peter Field, was vested in her husband, John Archer II, by deeds from John and Martha Field Archer to William Randolph and from him to John Archer executed Aug. 2 and 4, 1711: 3 Val. p. 1404; 4 Va. p. 11 n.; Randolph, W. "T. I". p. 37.

7 John Archer II's will: Ches. W. B. 2 p. 28, Watson p. 86; Clark p. 225. Sarah Archer's will: Ches. W. B. 2 p. 220, Clark pp. 44, 180; 5 C.A.G. p. 213. Henry Randolph of Amelia Co. made deed to John Archer, Sr. on Nov. 2, 1753: Ches. D. B. 2 p. 62; 3 Val. p. 1321.

8 Rich. Critic 5/5/1889; Groves' Archer chart. Rich. Times Dis. 12/8/1912 and note 16 (19) 32 Va. p. 54 - that George Robertson of Chesterfield m. Martha Field, daur. of John and Sarah Randolph Archer, - is incorrect. That couple had a granddaughter - not daughter - Martha Field Archer who m. her cousin, James Robertson, of Goose Island: See: p. 54 (3); 31113 Randolph, Henry I pedigree; Randolph W. "G. R." p. 28.

JOHN ARCHER III, (eldest child of Sarah Randolph Archer) of Bermuda Hundred, was born April 2, 1734 and died shortly after February 2, 1784.[1] He was named in the will of his maternal grandmother, Elizabeth Randolph, by whom he was given one slave, six silver spoons and 40 acres.[2] He was devised by his father the Archer homestead at Bermuda Hundred and 400 acres in Cumberland County[3]. He was Justice of Chesterfield County in 1764 and member of the County Committee of Safety 1774-1776.[4] He married Elizabeth Trent,[5] and they had: 1) Peter Field; 2) Elizabeth; 3) Martha Field; 4) Ann; 5) Mary; 6) John.[6]

(1) Peter Field Archer (sometimes called Jr. to distinguish him from several contemporaries of like name in his locality) was known as being of Springfield, Powhatan County and of Rochdale, Chesterfield County. He was born about 1766 and died after August 28, 1828, the date of his will.[7] In 1784 he was a minor when his father left him land in Amelia County. He married about January 23, 1787 Elizabeth Walthall,[8] and they had: a) John Alexander; b) Martha Field; c) Mary Ann; d) Elizabeth (Eliza) Trent; e) Sarah (Sally) Randolph; f) William Walthall; g) Peter Field; h) Harriet Frances; i) Louisa Caroline.[9]

(a) John Alexander Archer (Dr.) married Mary DeMoville and had issue. The family resided in Nashville, Tennessee.[10]

(b) Martha Field Archer married Robert Haskins and had issue.[11]

(c) Mary Ann Archer never married. After the death of her sister, Elizabeth Trent Jones, she raised her Jones nephews at Springfield.[12]

(d) Elizabeth (Eliza) Trent Archer married in 1814 Wood Jones and died about 1821, six months after the birth of her fourth child, all boys. All of these sons married and left issue.[13]

(e) Sarah (Sallie) Randolph Archer was born April 26, 1866 and married John Jones.[14]

(f) William Walthall Archer married Rebecca Goode, but there was no

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1 Will of John Archer III was dated Feb. 2, 1784: Ches. W. B. 3 p. 423.
2 Ches. W. B. 3 p. 209; 3 Val. p. 1319.
3 Ches. W. B. 2 p. 28; Watson p. 86.
4 Rich. Critic 5/5/1889.
5 Idem; 35 Va. p. 441; Stafford p. 377. Elizabeth Trent was daur. of Alexander Trent II of Barter Hill, Cumberland Co. (his will dated 7/22/1751, Cumb. W. B. 1 pp. 44-46) and Obedience Branch (Cocke) Turpin: 35 Va. p. 441; 25 W. & M. pp. 109-110; 2 Hist. Coll. p. 440; Hill's notes p. 5; Groves' Branch and Archer charts. Alexander Trent II was great-grandson of Henry Sherman: 35 Va. p. 441; 9 W. & M. (2) p. 145.
6 Rich. Critic 5/5/1889.
7 Mrs. Harris E. Willingham 2/16/1944.
8 Hill's notes pp. 5-6. Elizabeth Walthall was daur. of William Walthall and Martha Field Archer. The father was given Rochdale by his father, William Walthall: Mrs. Willingham's Archer chart and letters 1/19, 2/16 and 3/8/1944; Groves' Archer chart and letter 2/13/1943.
9 The first 8 of these children were named in deed dated 12/19/1805 from Benjamin Osborne to Peter Field Archer's children: Ches. D. B. 17 p. 335.
10 Fothergill p. 209; Hill's notes p. 6; Mrs. Willingham's Archer chart and letter 2/16/1944. See: 311111-3111113 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.
11 See: 311112 - 3111125 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.
12 Fothergill pp. 207-208.
13 Fothergill pp. 207-208, 210; Hill's notes pp. 7-10, Mrs. Willingham's Jones chart. See: 311114 - 31111144412 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.
14 Mrs. Willingham 2/16/1944.

issue.[1]

(g) Peter Field Archer was born August 3, 1801 and died December 5, 1877 in Mississippi. He married (1) Mrs. Caroline E. (Viser) Smith and (2) Ann Jones. He had seven children, issue most probably of his first marriage and left numerous descendants.[2]

(h) Harriet Frances Archer of whom her birth is all that has been ascertained.[3]

(i) Louisa Caroline Archer (1808-1889) married in 1834 David Ferguson, her first cousin, as he was the son of her aunt, Elizabeth Archer Ferguson. She had ten children.[4]

(2) Elizabeth Archer married in 1790 Donald Ferguson and had a son, David Ferguson, who married Louisa Caroline Archer mentioned in the preceding paragraph.[5]

(3) Martha Field Archer (of Archer's Hall on the James River) was born in 1756 and died in 1814 (1812). She married her cousin, James Robertson, (d. 1822) of Goose (Oak Grove) Island, Amelia County.[6] They had eight children: a) George Q; b) Elizabeth Archer; c) John Alexander; d) James William; e) Anne (Nancy); f) Frances; g) Caroline; h) Madaline.[7]

(a) George Q. Robertson was born in 1784 and graduated from William & Mary College. He was devised by his father land on Flat Creek which the father had purchased from his brother, Archer.[8] He married Maria Smith and died, presumably without issue, after a married life of 50 years.[9]

(b) Elizabeth Archer Robertson was born November 27, 1791. Nothing further has been ascertained as to her.

(c) John Alexander Robertson was born May 29, 1793 at Goose Island which his father devised to him. He spent his life there as a farmer. He was a man of intellect and died (1859) as he had lived, a true Christian. He served in the War of 1812. He was married three times: (1) in 1824 to Harriet Archer by whom he had one child; (2) to Frances Broadnax by whom he had three children; and (3) to his sister-in-law Mary Broadnax Smith by whom he had five children.[10] Most of his children married and left many descendants.[11]

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1 Hill's notes p. 6; Mrs. Willingham's Archer chart.

2 Fothergill p. 207; Hill's notes p. 6. See: 311117 - 311117784 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.

3 Mrs. Willingham 2/16/1944.

4 Hill's notes p. 6; Mrs. Willingham 2/16/1944. See: 311119 - 311119x Randolph, Henry I pedigree.

5 Hill's notes p. 5; Mrs. Willingham's Archer chart. See: 31112 - 311121 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.

6 This James Robertson, (1324 Randolph's Robertson pedigree) was the son of Col. George Robertson (132 Robertson line) and his wife, Michal Archer, (1335 Archer line.) He was not the Virginia State Senator (1816-1822). See: 31152 Randolph, Henry I pedigree. His will dated 1810, probated 1822 identifies him: Amel. W. B. 8 p. 341; Watson pp. 115, 180. See: p. 52 n. 8.

7 These children, save the last, are named in their father's will: Amel. W.B. 8 p. 341; Watson pp. 115, 157, 180; Rich. Tim. Dis. 12/8/1912; Robertson "Tree"; Groves' Robertson chart.

8 Amel. W. B. 8 p. 341; Watson p. 115.

9 Rich. Tim. Dis. 12/8/1912; Watson p. 117; Robertson "Tree"; Groves' Robertson chart.

10 John Alexander Robertson's will made in 1858 is in Amel. W. B. 18 p. 230; Watson pp. 117, 157.

11 See: 311133 - 311133941 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.

(d) James William Robertson was born in 1797 and married Matilda Robertson, daughter of John Royall Robertson, by whom he had three children. He was devised by his father a plantation on Swift Creek, including 200 acres adjoining the land which the father had acquired on the division of the land of his deceased brother, George, and also an undivided one-half interest in lots and houses the father had held as tenant in common with the representatives of Branch Tanner.[1]

(e) Anne (Nancy) Robertson. Nothing further has been ascertained as to her.

(f) Frances Robertson married Benjamin Schenck but had no issue.[2]

(g) Caroline Robertson died young.

(h) Madaline Robertson.

(4) Ann Archer of whom it is not presently known if she married.

(5) Mary Archer on July 28, 1804 married Capt. Charles Rocke. They had: a) Charles Augustus; b) Eliza Trent; c) William Alexander.[3]

(a) Charles Augustus Rocke died in infancy.

(b) Eliza Trent Rocke was born September 28, 1808 and died July 11, 1859. On November 1, 1824 she married Dr. Simon Cullen and they had twelve children.[4]

(c) William Alexander Rocke died in infancy.

(6) John Archer of Bermuda Hundred was born September 18, 1784 and died October 17, 1855. He married Elizabeth Chamberlayne Batte and had nine children: a) John Trent; b) Elizabeth; c) John; d) Margaret J.; e) Thomas; f) Amanda M.; g) Alexander Trent; h) Charles; i) Carthon.[5]

(a) John Trent Archer died young.

(b) So did Elizabeth Archer.

(c) John Archer, second of the name, died an infant.

(d) Margaret J. Archer married John J. Clarke of Charles City County.[6]

(e) Thomas Archer died November 1, 1852.

(f) Amanda M. Archer married William R. Hill and died May 4, 1862.[7]

(g) Alexander Trent Archer (Dr.) died in 1851 in Missouri.

(h) Charles Archer died young.

(i) Carthon Archer (Dr.) of Grasslands, Henrico County, married Maria Randolph Willson of Cumberland County and had two sons.[8]

HENRY ARCHER, (second child of Sarah Randolph Archer), was devised by his father a plantation on Fine Creek in Cumberland County.[9] He was living in Chesterfield County in 1781, apparently unmarried.[10] Whether he ever married

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1 Amel. W. B. 8 p. 341; Watson p. 115. Rich. Tim. Dis. 12/8/1912 is in error in showing that the James W. Robertson who m. Fidelia Archer was of the same generation as George Q. Robertson, i. e., his brother. The James William Robertson who m. Fidelia Archer was the son of John Alexander Robertson and nephew of the brothers, George Q. Robertson and James William Robertson: see: 3111331 Randolph, Henry I pedigree; p. 54 (c); Robertson "Tree"; Groves' Robertson chart. See: 311134 - 3111343 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.

2 Edward A. Wyatt 6/29/1945 p. 3.

3 Stafford p. 377; 31115 - 311153 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.

4 Idem p. 381.

5 Hill's notes p. 5; Rich. Critic 5/5 and 19/1889; Robertson "Tree"; Groves' Robertson chart. Dr. John Archer who m. in 1801 Frances C. Tabb was a different person: 9 T. (Quar.) p. 138; 4 Val. p. 2308; 7 W. & M. p. 49; 13 W. & M. p. 126; 15 W. & M. p. 257.

6 Randolph, Robt. I. Archer chart.

7 Idem.

8 Idem.

9 Ches. W. B. 2 p. 28; Watson p. 86; Rich. Critic 5/5/1889.

10 Rich. Critic 5/5/1889; Hill's notes p. ; Groves 9/22/1942.

is not known.

SARAH ARCHER and JUDITH ARCHER were the third and fourth children of Sarah Randolph Archer, but it has been impossible to locate further trace of them.

ANN ARCHER, (fifth child of Sarah Randolph Archer), married James Robertson II, also called Sr., Col. and Capt.[1]. They had eight children: 1) John Archer; 2) James; 3) Mary Eppes; 4) George; 5) William Henry; 6) Theoderick; 7) Sarah (Sally) Randolph; 8) Harriet Field.[2]

(1) John Archer Robertson married in 1795 Elizabeth Royall,[3] and they had four children: a) John Royall; b) Henry Clinton; c) Sarah Randolph; d) Ann Elizabeth.[4] Thereafter his wife petitioned the State Legislature for a divorce, which was the practice in that day and time. He resisted the divorce unsuccessfully.[5]

(a) John Royall Robertson was born in Amelia County October 1, 1796 and died October 12, 1884 in Alabama. On May 17, 1826 he married Eliza Edmunds Cocke (1808-1885) and had seven children who have left many descendants.[6]

(b) Henry Clinton Robertson died in 1884. He was married twice: (1) to Julia Yancey by whom he had five children; and (2) to Agnes McKinney by whom he had two children.[7]

(c) Sarah Randolph Robertson married Robert Macon and had two children, both of whom died without issue.[8]

(d) Ann Elizabeth Robertson married Asa Barnes Winn (Capt. of Meringo County, Alabama) and had three children, two of whom married and left descen-

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1 This James Robertson II (will dated 1811, prob. 1828; Amel. W. B. 11 p. 301) was son of James Robertson I of Dale Parish, Chesterfield Co. and Mary Eppes Royall, daur. of Llewellyn Eppes and widow of Littleberry Royall. See: Clark p. 225; Wyatt notes pp. 2, 5, 6. Miss Page Williams 7/31/1944; Randolph, W. "G. R." pp. 33-34. Capt. James Robertson had a brother John Robertson who m. 7/ /1776 Elizabeth Royall. Their marriage date has been variously given: Crozier p. 70; 8 Va. p. 76; 33 Va. p. 104; 16 W. & M. p. 281. He was uncle to John Archer Robertson, 31151 Randolph, Henry I pedigree, who m. a different Elizabeth Royall: Groves 8/14 (last page) and 9/14/1942.

2 Hill's notes pp. 4, 11; Rich. Tim. Dis. 12/8/1912; Rich. Critic 5/5 and 19/1889; Clark p. 234; Robertson "Tree"; Groves Robertson charts. The will of James Robertson II names his first six children and his son-in-law, John R. Robertson, but fails to name his last two children: Amel. W. B. 11 p. 301; Watson p. 116; Clark p. 225. James Robertson and wife, Anne, of Amelia Co. on 10/16/1797 conveyed to James Robertson of Norfolk Borough 331 acres Amelia Co. Anne Robertson's acknowledgments to several deeds were taken through witnesses appointed by the Court whenever she was unable to appear in court in person: Ches. D. B. 15, pp. 99, 220; Baldwin's Archer chart, last page. Mrs. Baldwin and others have confused James Robertson II with his son, James Robertson III (31152 Robertson line). The execution of the deed referred to by James Robertson II is established by its naming his wife, Anne.

3 Elizabeth Royall was daur. of John Royall and Sarah Dennis: Watson p. 182.

4 5 C. A. G. p. 213; Robertson "Tree"; Groves Robertson charts.

5 Rich. Enq. 12/19/1818; Watson p. 181.

6 3 A.C.A.G. p. 548; Groves' Robertson charts. See: 311511 - 3115116831 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.

7 Groves Robertson charts. See: 311512 - 3115126 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.

8 Rich. Tim. Dis. 12/8/1912; Groves Robertson charts. See: 311513 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.

dants.[1]

(2) James Robertson III, called Col., resided at Clifton, Genito Road, Amelia County, and his family became known as the "Clifton" Robertsons.[2] He was an attorney at law and became, first, a member of the Virginia House of Delegates (1807-1815). He successfully defended Capt. Thomas Wells on his trial for shooting Judge Peter Randolph and Col. Greenhill his father-in-law.[3] Later, he became State Senator (1816-1822), which office he resigned to stand for Register of the State Land Office. He was elected.[4] In 1826-1829 he was a member of the Petersburg Council.[5] In his later years he moved to Louisville, Kentucky and died there testate in May of 1840.[6] He was married twice: on November 1, 1789 in Amelia County to his cousin, Mary Eppes Robertson,[7] by whom he had two children: a) John Thompson; b) Algernon Sydney.[8] His wife died April 22, 1818.[9] He then married November 23, 1823 Frances Lightfoot Poindexter and had two children: c) James Poindexter; and d) Mary Eppes.[10]

(a) John Thompson Robertson was born September 30, 1801 in Amelia County Va. and graduated from William & Mary College. He settled in Petersburg in 1822 and later became the editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer & Express. He died December 23, 1882.[11] On April 2, 1823 he married Maria Brander Moore, his cousin.[12]

(b) Algernon Sydney Robertson was born in 1808 and died March 30, 1876 at the residence of his brother-in-law, Col. Pugh, in Assumption Parish, Louisiana and from 1841-1845 he was United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Louisiana at New Orleans. He married a Miss Pugh and had a daughter who died unmarried.[13]

(c) James Poindexter Robertson was born July 20, 1827 at Petersburg, Virginia and died September 9, 1900. He married October 15, 1852 Emily Guthrie Evans (b. 10/8/1832, d. 2/9/1918) and they had six children.[14]

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1 5 C. A. G. p. 213; Rich. Tim. Dis. 12/8/1912; Groves' Robertson charts. See: 311514 - 3115143931 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.
2 Wyatt notes pp. 2, 6.
3 Watson p. 57. See: 31331 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.
4 Swem & Williams p. 423; Clark pp. 225-226; Watson p. 180; Wyatt notes pp. 6-7.
5 Wyatt notes pp. 2, 6.
6 Col. James Robertson's will is in W. B. 3 p. 217, Jefferson Co. Ky.; Wyatt's notes p. 8.
7 15 W. & M. p. 259. See: 1342 Randolph's Robertson pedigree.
8 Crozier p. 70; Wyatt's notes p. 6.
9 Rich. Enq. 5/1/1818, Wyatt's notes p. 6.
10 Groves Robertson chart; Robertson "Tree"; Clark p. 225; Mrs. Elbert S. Willis 5/19/1944; Mrs. Fannie Dunn Baldwin: 7/31/1944
11 Wyatt's notes pp. 3, 7; W. & M. Alum. List p. 34.
12 Maria Brander Moore was the widow of Archibald Moore of Petersburg. She was b. in 1803 and d. in 1873. She was daur. of John Brander and Martha Field Robertson (13222 Randolph's Robertson pedigree). The latter was daur. of Col. George Robertson and Michal Archer - not Martha Field Archer as some writers state: Rich. Tim. Dis. 12/8/1912; Groves Robertson chart; Robertson "Tree"; Wyatt's notes pp. 3, 7, 12; Mrs. Willis 7/5/1944. See: 31152 - 311521519 Randolph, Henry I pedigree; Randolph, W. "G. R." pp. 28, 32.
13 Rich. Tim. Dis. 12/8/1912; Groves Robertson chart; Robertson "Tree"; Wyatt's notes p. 7; Mrs. Willis 7/5/1944. See: 311522 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.
14 Groves Robertson chart; Robertson "Tree"; Mrs. Willis 5/19 and 6/1/1944. See: 311523 - 311523615 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.

(d) Mary Eppes Robertson was born in 1819 at Petersburg, Virginia and died November 18, 1905 at Bon Air, Virginia. She married at Bellevue, Powhatan County, Virginia, on May 18, 1847 William Ransom Johnson Dunn of Oakland, Chesterfield County, Virginia. They had eight children.[1]

(3) Mary Eppes Robertson married in April of 1809 her first cousin, John Royall Robertson and they had: a) Martha; b) Jennie.[2]

(a) Martha Robertson married James William Robertson.[3]

(b) Jennie Robertson.

(4) George Robertson married Ann Dyer and they had five children (the family lived near Staunton, Virginia): a) Charles; b) June; c) Mary; d) Ann Archer; e) Richard.[4]

(a) Charles Robertson.

(b) June Robertson.

(c) Mary Robertson.

(d) Ann Archer Robertson.

(e) Richard Robertson was born in 1819, married in 1850 Virginia Cromwell (b. 1827) and had nine children.[5]

(5) William Henry Robertson (M.D., b. 9/28/1792, d. 5/9/1863) married on November 12, 1818 Martha Maria Holcombe,[6] and lived at The Oaks, Beaver Pond Postoffice, near Chula in Amelia County. They had twelve children: a) Philemon Holcombe; b) James Lawrence; c) Julia Henrietta; d) Louisa (Lucy) Anderson; e) Beverley Holcombe; f) William Henry; g) Thomas Eugene; h) Harriet Eugenia; i) Edward Ambler; j) Robert Emmett; k) Walter Henderson; l) Martha (Mattie) Maria.[7]

(a) Philemon Holcombe Robertson was born September 24, 1819 and died July 26, 1825.

(b) James Lawrence Robertson was born April 15, 1821 and died September 13, 1821.

(c) Julia Henrietta Robertson (b. 7/11/1822, d. 5/23/1907) married July 15, 1845 John Wayles Lane and had nine children.[8]

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1 Groves Robertson chart; Robertson "Tree"; Wyatt's notes p. 7; Clark p. 226 ; 7 C.A.G. p. 546. William Ransom Johnson Dunn was b. about 1824 and d. 10/23/1864 aged 40: Mrs. Baldwin 9/22/1943 and 5/8/1944. Rich. Tim. Dis. 12/8/1912 is incorrect in stating that Mary Eppes Robertson m. Thomas Dunn of Amelia County. See: 311524 - 3115246 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.

2 Rich. Tim. Dis. 12/8/1912; Groves' Robertson chart; Robertson "Tree"; Crozier p. 73. The will of James Robertson II, mentioned John R. Robertson, his son-in-law. See: 3115 Randolph, Henry I pedigree; p. 56 n. 2.

3 Rich. Times Dis. 12/8/1912. James William Robertson was the grandson of Col. George Robertson 132 Randolph's Robertson pedigree.

4 Rich. Times Dis. 12/8/1912. MSS. Robertson genealogy Va. Hist. Soc. pp. 109-112; Woods pp. 185-186; Hill's notes pp. 11-12.

5 Rich. Tim. Dis. 12/8/1912; Groves Robertson chart; Robertson "Tree". See: 311545 - 3115459 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.

6 Crozier p. 74. Maria Holcombe was b. in 1802 near Upperville, Va. and d. 9/21/1887. She was daur. of Philemon Holcombe, Jr., Capt. and veteran of French & Indian War who m. Lucy Anderson (b. Mecklenberg County, N. C. about 1765). The family moved to Somerville or La Grange, Tenn.: Mrs. L. D. McPherson 5/16/1944.

7 Rich. Tim. Dis. 12/8/1912; Groves Robertson chart; Robertson "Tree"; William Henry Robertson 4/6/1943 and 1/15/1944.

8 Rich. Tim. Dis. 12/8/1912; Mrs. McPherson 5/16/1944; Miss Julia R. Lane 3/22/1944. See: 311553 - 31155365 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.

(d) Louisa (Lucy) Anderson Robertson (b. 11/23/1824, d. 1/5/1906) married September 10, 1844 John Wistar Walke (Dr.) and had two sons.[1]

(e) Beverley Holcombe Robertson (b. 6/5/1827 at The Oaks d. 11/12/1910 Washington, D. C.) graduated in 1849 at the U. S. Military Academy. He resign- from the United States Army in 1861 and became Brigadier General of Cavalry in the C. S. A. and served through the Civil War. He married on March 26, 1855 in Missouri Virginia Neville Johnston.[2] They had six children.[3]

(f) William Henry Robertson II (M. D., b. 11/11/1829 at Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia, d. 6/8/1873) married September 15, 1852 Elizabeth Rebecca Shore. He was a surgeon on the staff of his brother, Gen. Beverley Holcombe Robertson in the C. S. A. He had six children.[4]

(g) Thomas Eugene Robertson b. 1/2/1832, d. 10/17/1833.

(h) Harriet Eugenia Robertson, b. 12/29/1833, d. 2/15/1840.

(i) Edward Ambler Robertson, b. 9/10/1836, d. 2/27/1840.

(j) Robert Emmett Robertson, b. 4/11/1839, d. 2/29/1840.[5]

(k) Walter Henderson Robertson (D.D., b. 1/7/1841 d. 7/3/1903) was Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Warrenton, Virginia for 18 years. He served in the C. S. A. He was married twice: on August 2, 1871 to Sally M. McGavock (of Max Meadows, Virginia who d. 10/14/1875) and had two children. He then married October 16, 1882 Georgia L. Ripley (of Atlanta, Ga., who d. 5/17/1938) and had four children.[6]

(l) Martha (Mattie) Maria Robertson (b. 1/19/1844, d. 2/16/1919) married 2/21/1867 Richard Bilton Lawson and had seven children.[7]

(6) Theoderick Robertson was married twice: on May 23, 1821 to Tabitha Swan by whom he had three children: a) Mary Ann; b) James; c) Harriette. He then married September 19, 1832 Susan Rush (daur. of James Irvine Rush and Anna Evans of Philadelphia, Pa.) by whom he had five children: d) Theoderick Irvine; e) David Muhlenburg; f) Anna Evans; g) William Smith; h) Ellen Laura.[8]

(a) Mary Ann Robertson married December 12, 1841 Thaddeus Spotswood Kilby (of Suffolk, Va.) and had six children.[9]

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1 Rich. Tim. Dis. 12/8/1912; Wistar H. Walke 2/5/1944. Robertson "Tree" erroneously gives Lucy Lane instead of Anderson. See: 311554 - 31155412 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.

2 3 Evans p. 656; Hartman p. ; Mrs. McPherson 4/11/1944. Virginia Neville Johnston was daur. of Julius Dandridge Johnston who immigrated from Va. to Mo., becoming, first, a distinguished lawyer, then a Catholic Priest, and died in Cincinnati, Ohio. She was first cousin to Gen. Joseph Eggleston Johnston.

3 Rich. Tim. Dis. 12/8/1912; Groves Robertson chart; Robertson "Tree" W. H. Robertson 1/15/1944. See: 311555 - 3115556 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.

4 Rich. Tim. Dis. 12/8/1912; Watson p. 162; Mrs. McPherson, 5/16/1944; Mrs. Samuel N. Chamberlain 2/1/1944. See: 311556 - 311556641 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.

5 Comment: What a tragedy to have had three young children in the family to die within a two weeks' period!

6 Rich. Tim. Dis. 12/8/1912; Mrs. McPherson 4/11/1944; Walter H. Robertson 12/21/1943 and 1/7 and 14/1944; Holcombe McGavock Robertson 4/14/1943 and 1/21/1944. See: 31155a - 31155a6 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.

7 Rich. Tim. Dis. 12/8/1912. Richard Bilton Lawson (d. 4/23/1924) was son of Anthony Lawson and Anne Brooke Robertson of Lapham, Va. See: 31155b - 31155b7 Randolph, Henry I pedigree; 134541 Robertson, Rev. George pedigree.

8 Rich. Tim. Dis. 12/8/1912.

9 Idem. See: 311561 - 3115616 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.

(b) James Robertson.

(c) Harriette Robertson married December 7, 1852 William Savage Royster and had one son.[1]

(d) Theoderick Irvine Robertson (b. 7/12/1835, d. 2/8/1907) married September 6, 1861 Elizabeth Ann Wood (of Richmond, Va.) and had five children.[2]

(e) David Muhlenburg Robertson married Anna M. Harrington and had three children, all of whom died in infancy.[3]

(f) Anna Evans Robertson married October 14, 1881 Samuel Williamson and had two children.[4]

(g) William Smith Robertson was married twice: to Myrtea Hawes by whom he had three children. He married next Anne Munford (of Richmond, Va.) but there was no issue.[5]

(h) Ellen Laura Robertson married February 26, 1873 David Corprew (of Norfolk, Va.) and had four children.[6]

(7) Sarah (Sally) Randolph Robertson married in November of 1799 Thomas Bell of England.[7]

(8) Harriet Field Robertson died young.

MARY ARCHER, the sixth and last child of Sarah Randolph Archer, married Christopher Branch and they had three sons and a daughter: 1) John; 2) Archer Bell; 3) Christopher; 4) Elizabeth.[8]

(1) John Branch, it is assumed, died prior to 1772, (the date of probate of his father's will) unmarried and without issue, as no mention of him is made in the will.

(2) Archer Bell Branch was named in his father's will.

(3) Christopher Branch II was married twice: (1) to Mary Fleming Bernard (daur. of William Bernard and Mary Fleming) and (2) to Ann_____. By his first wife he had two sons: a) Cyrus; b) Christopher.[9]

(a) Cyrus Branch was a Midshipman in the United States Navy, a prisoner at Algiers and was killed in a duel at Havana May 15, 1821.[10]

(b) Christopher Branch III was a Sergeant in the Richmond Volunteers in the War of 1812 and was grandfather of Cyrus A. Branch, a member of the Virginia Senate.[11]

(4) Elizabeth Branch was mentioned as a minor in the will of her father, Christopher Branch II, probated in 1772.[12]

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1 Rich. Tim. Dis. 12/8/1912. Mrs. Baldwin 7/31/1944. See: 311563 - 31156313 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.
2 Idem. Mrs. Lillie Robertson James 7/24/1944. See: 311564 - 3115645 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.
3 Idem.
4 Idem. See: 311566 - 3115662 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.
5 Idem. See: 311567 - 31156732 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.
6 Idem. See: 311568 - 31156841 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.
7 Idem. 15 W. & M. p. 259.
8 The will of John Archer, Sr., names his grandsons, Christopher and Archer Branch: Ches. W. B. 2 p. 28; Watson p. 16; The will of Christopher Branch named his other children: 2 Hist. Coll. p. 482.
9 James Branch Cabell 5/15 and 26/1943; 2 Hist. Coll. p. 440.
10 Idem.
11 Idem.
12 Idem p. 482.

CHAPTER IX

ANNE RANDOLPH LEONARD LINE

ANNE RANDOLPH, (b. 12/31/1717, second child of Henry Randolph III) evidently married a man named Leonard and was alive on April 30, 1775. This fact is gathered from the will of her mother, Elizabeth Randolph, wherein the testatrix bequeathed to her daughter Ann Leonard two negroes, two trunks, three silver tea spoons, a pair of silver tea tongs, a silver skimmer, silver cup, and all her wearing apparel and books.[1] But who her husband was or his Christian name has not been ascertained.

The gift in Elizabeth Randolph's will of a plain gold ring to her granddaughter, Ann Randolph Watson, supports the assumption that the daughter Anne Leonard had a daughter named Ann who married _____ Watson. But here this assumption fades out.

HENRY RANDOLPH IV LINE

HENRY RANDOLPH IV (third child of Henry Randolph III) was born February 11, 1721 and died April 30, 1771.[2] He was baptized March 27, 1721 by the Reverend George Robertson.[3] In 1748 he was Captain in the Henrico Militia.[4] From recorded deeds, the deduction is justified that he with his family resided the latter years of his life, if not his whole married life, at Timsbury on the north side of Swift Creek in Chesterfield County which had been carved out of Henrico County.[5]

On July 14, 1743 Elizabeth Randolph acknowledged in open court a deed to her son Henry Randolph IV and the same day he acknowledged a deed to her and both were ordered to be recorded. At the same court he served as a petit juror.[6]

On January 22, 1745 Henry Randolph IV conveyed 120 acres in Henrico County on the north side of Timbury Run, which deed he acknowledged May 5, 1746.[7] He was granted 447 acres of lapsed land in Dale Parish, that County which had been patented by Col. Francis Eppes (his maternal grand-father) and by him devised to his daughter, Ann Kennon, which she lost "for want of seating and cultivating." He sold the land April 26, 1746.[8]

Col. Francis Eppes, had patented also 1790 acres in Henrico County which he devised to his daughter, Elizabeth Randolph. For want of the land being cultivated and improved in due time as the law directed, this acreage likewise

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1 Ches. W. B. 3 p. 209; 3 Val. p. 1319; Davis p. 173; Clark p. 112; Rich. Tim. Dis. 8/23/1908; Cary chart.

2 Cary chart; Cabell notes; 4 W. & M. p. 126; 4 Val. p. 2305; Davis p. 174. The Henry Randolph, member Albermarle Co. Militia in 1758, is unidentified: 7 Hen. p. 203.

3 Clark p. 203; 4 W. & M. p. 126. See: Randolph, W. "G. R." p. 17.

4 4 Val. p. 2305. See: p. 63 n. 6.

5 Ches. D. B. 6 pp. 213, 289; 3 Val. p. 1323. Cary made an intensive study of the family of Henry and Tabitha Poythress Randolph and particularly of the family of their son Peter Randolph which is in the Va. Hist. Soc. Archives: 3 Val. p. 2305.

6 Hen. Rec. 1737-46 pp. 224, 226; 3 Val. p. 1427.

7 Hen. Rec. 1737-46 p. 368 and 1744-48 p. 135; 3 Val. pp. 1430, 1431.

8 Hen. Rec. 1744-48 p. 254, 3 Val. pp. 1431-1432; Clark p. 100.

was forfeited to the Crown and on January 12, 1747 it also was granted as lapsed land to Henry Randolph IV. He soon sold two fourth parts of this tract, viz., in September of 1748 447½ acres to William Poythress and on May 1, 1749 to George Cousens another 447 acres.[1]

On November 27, 1747 Henry Randolph IV conveyed 116 acres in Henrico County on the north side of Swift Creek.[2] It appears that he had inherited through his father, Henry Randolph III 426 acres on the north side of Swift Creek which had been granted to his paternal grandfather, Henry Randolph II on April 21, 1690. This fact is stated in the deed executed by him August 25, 1748 conveying this tract.[3]

Chesterfield County was carved out of Henrico County in 1749. If the identification is not faulty, Henry Randolph IV was one of the first Justices for the new county, and it probably was he who on July 5, 1753 reserved patent for 120 acres in Chesterfield County.[4] And was he the same person as the Henry Randolph of Amelia County who on November 2, 1753 conveyed 120 acres on the south side of the James River in Dale Parish, Henrico County?[5] About this time he must have become a Captain in the Colonial Militia for on the same date as Capt. Henry Randolph of Dale Parish, Henrico County he executed a deed conveying 106 acres on the north side of Swift Creek.[6]

On the eve of his death Henry Randolph IV on August 22, 1770 sold 300 acres on both sides of Timsbury, his then residence and possibly the ancestral homestead. On November 2, 1771 Tabitha Randolph as his widow quit-claimed to the purchaser her dower in this tract.[7]

Henry Randolph IV in 1742 married Tabitha Poythress.[8] He accummulated a rather extensive land estate, partly inherited and partly acquired. By his will dated June 17, 1769 he devised to his son John the home place called Plantation of 1,000 acres and to his son William the land called Rich Neck, both tracts being in Chesterfield County. To his sons Peter and Thomas equally he devised all his lands (1277 acres) in Amelia County; to his sons Robert and Richard 500 pounds each; and to all his children equally he bequeathed his personal property and slaves. He provided that the lands given to the four sons should be held intact by his executors, two of whom were his wife and his son John, until his debts and cash legacies should be paid. His undevised lands in Chesterfield County he ordered sold. Pursuant to the will John Randolph as executor sold 1810 acres in Chesterfield County on October 2, 1772.[9]

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1 Hen. Rec. 1748-50 pp. 59, 99, 3 Val. pp. 1434-1435.
2 Hen. Rec. 1744-48 p. 356, 3 Val. p. 1433.
3 Hen. Rec. 1748-50 p. 36; 3 Val. pp. 1433-1434; 26 W. & M. p. 51. See: p. 43 n. 1.
4 5 Ex. Jour. p. 289; Randolph, W. "G. R." p. 6 n. 12; Murrell Paper; 3 Val. p. 1476.
5 3 Val. p. 1321.
6 Hen. Rec. 1748-50 p. 36; 3 Val. p. 1433.
7 Ches. D. B. 6 pp. 289, 417, 3 Val. p. 1323.
8 Cary chart. Tabitha Poythress (1725-1805) was daur. of Robt. Poythress of Prince George County. In 1794 in suit of Tabitha Randolph vs. William Mayo, acting executor of Peter Poythress, deceased, commissioners were appointed to set apart to her certain negroes out of estate of Robt. Poythress, deceased: Ches. O. B. 10, p. 363, 4 Val. p. 2309. As legatee under her father's will, she conveyed to Henry Archer her 1/5th interest in certain slaves: Ches. D. B. 12, p. 396, 3 Val. p. 1328.
9 Ches. W. B. 2, p. 6; 3 Val. p. 1318; Ches. D. B. 7 p. 204; 3 Val. p. 1323; 4 Val. pp. 2305-2306; 4 W. & M. p. 126; Davis p. 174; Watson p. 112; Cary chart.

Henry Randolph IV by his wife, who survived him,[1] had nine children (their order of births having been variously stated), viz.: 1) John;[2] 2) William; 3) Peter; 4) Thomas; 5) Robert; 6) Richard; 7) Mary; 8) Elizabeth; 9) Nancy.[3]

JOHN RANDOLPH of Bloomsbury (sometimes written Bloomsburg[4] eldest child of Henry Randolph IV) was born about 1743 and died June 6, 1803.[5] As has been stated, his father devised him the homestead called Old Plantation containing about 1000 acres.[6] On May 31, 1775 Tabitha Randolph, his mother, conveyed to him 100 acres of her dower.[7] He and his brother William made an agreement on November 1, 1775 to operate as partners the water grist mill on Swift Creek, in which, according to the agreement, William Randolph had inherited a one-half interest under his father's will, but the will does not contain such a devise.[8] Evidently, the partnership was of short duration for in 1779 he and his brother, William, were opposing parties in land litigation.[9]

As the eldest male in the family, he inherited upon the death of his minor brother, Thomas Randolph, his share of their father's estate, being a half interest in 1277 acres in Amelia County, which was partitioned between John Randolph and his brother, Peter Randolph, on February 10, 1776.[10] And on December 5, 1776 John Randolph of Dale Parish, Chesterfield County made two deeds, viz., the first conveying 600 acres and the second 1014 acres, both tracts lying in the parish and county stated.[11]

Shortly after the close of the 18th century, a grievous tragedy struck this branch of the Randolph family and ugly rumors evidently were circulated as to the perpetrator of the dastardly crime. John Randolph, the eldest and probably the most prosperous one of the family, was murdered by being shot in the head. On December 27, 1803 the inquest was held, the jury's verdict being that the crime had been committed by some one unknown.[12] His son, Richard Bland Randolph was charged with the alleged patricide but on the trial he was acquitted.[13]

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1 Tabitha Randolph left a will dated Sept. 17, 1803, prob. 4/8/1805, executors Mary and Henry Archer, her daur. and son-in-law: Ches. W. B. 6 p. 249; 3 Val. p. 1320; Davis p. 174. The Rich. Critic 9/3/1888 gives her Christian name as Anne and the like article in Rich. Tim. Dis. 8/23/1908 gives it as Jane - both errors. In 1775 she was allotted dower in her husband's estate: Ches. O. B. 6 p. 92; 4 Val. p. 2309.

2 The Rich. Critic 9/3/1888 and the Rich. Tim. Dis. 8/23/1908 both incorrectly state that Henry Randolph IV's first child was named Henry. He had no child so named.

3 4 Val. p. 2305 omits the 8th and 9th children. Davis, p. 174, omits 9th child and misplaces Elizabeth: Hill's notes p. 16; Randolph, Robt. I Henry Randolph chart.

4 3 Val. p. 1332; Cary chart.

5 Cary chart.

6 Cabell data. See: p. 62.

7 Ches. D. B. 8 p. 70; 3 Val. p. 1325.

8 Ches. D. B. 8 p. 73; 3 Val. p. 1326; Davis p. 175. See: pp. 62-63; p. 67 n 6. Will of Henry Randolph IV. See: Randolph Notes.

9 Davis p. 176. See: p. 68.

10 Amel. D. B. 13 p. 303; 4 Val. p. 2306; Cary chart. See: p. 71 n. 7.

11 Ches. D. B. 8 pp. 135, 138; 3 Val. p. 1325; Cary chart; Cabell data.

12 Ches. W. B. 6 p. 182; 3 Val. p. 1319; Cary chart.

13 Ches. O. B. 24 p. 506; Cary chart. See: n. 8 p. 64.

John Randolph married Anne Poythress[1] and had four children: 1) Peter Poythress; 2) Richard Bland; 3) Mary Ann; 4) Sally Lee. He left a will dated June 6, 1803 in which his two daughters, Mary Ann and Sally Lee, were named; also named were his mother, Tabitha Randolph, his sister, Mary Archer, and his brother-in-law, Henry Archer. His sons were ignored.[2] He died intestate as to Bloomsbury. In deeds later executed it was recited that Peter Poythress Randolph, who was his elder son, had acquired title to the 1000 acres called Bloomsbury, evidently under the rule of primogeniture, and that on his death that property descended to his brother and two sisters.[3] The Cary chart states that Bloomsbury was originally 1200 acres and that it was located twelve miles from Petersburg.[4]

(1) Peter Poythress Randolph died unmarried and without issue. The facts of his being the eldest child in the family and of his death unmarried are recited in the deed executed by Richard Bland Randolph, his brother, on February 24, 1819.[5]

(2) Richard Bland Randolph, first of Chesterfield and later of Campbell County,[6] judging by the records, was the "black sheep" of the family. As previously stated, in January, 1804 he was charged with the murder of his father, John Randolph, apprehended and held for trial at the April Court. The charge slumbered for years, for what reason it is not known, but finally in 1823 the Court ordered that he be taken into custody by the Sheriff and be detained until proceedings could be had against him for the felony of which he was suspected. He appeared for trial and after examination of witnesses and argument of counsel, he was found by the jury not guilty.[7] The same year he was prosecuted for stopping a public road.[8]

Richard Bland Randolph inherited on the death of his elder brother, Peter Poythress Randolph, a one-third interest in the 1,000 acres called Bloomsbury and title was vested in him in the suit of Nicholas vs. Batte, in which a cross-action of Randolph vs. Batte was filed, in the Superior Court of Chancery, Richmond District.[9]

Richard Bland Randolph executed these deeds: on February 25, 1805 to William Rowlett for 11 acres called Randolph's Mills on Swift Creek;[10] on November 14, 1815, he then being a resident of Campbell County, to James B. Risque conveying 100 acres on Appomattox River near the mouth of Swift Creek,

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1 Cary chart. Anne Poythress (1757-1804) was daur. of Peter Poythress and Elizabeth Bland: Randolph, Robt. 1. 617, p. 229. The same author erroneously says (6178, p. 231) that she m. Robert Randolph: 7 Va. p. 190.

2 Cary chart; Ches. W. B. 6 p. 190; 3 Val. p. 1319. John Randolph's children are named in deed in Ches. D. B. 22 p. 497; 3 Val. pp. 1332-1333. Rich. Critic 9/3/1888 and Rich. Tim. Dis. 8/23/1908 omit first child.

3 See: P. 65 n. 1, n. 2.

4 Were Bloomsbury and Old Plantation the same?

5 Ches. D. B. 22 p. 497; 3 Val. pp. 1332-1333; Cary chart.

6 The deed executed by Richard Bland Randolph in 1819 was proven in Campbell County, indicating he was continuing his residence in that county: Ches. O. B. 22 p. 252; Cary chart.

7 Ches. O. B. 24 pp. 468, 506; Cary chart.

8 Ches. O. B. 24 p. 121; Cary chart.

9 3 Val. pp. 1332-1333. See: n. 4 above.

10 Ches. D. B. 17 p. 43; 3 Val. p. 1331. See: 17 W. & M. (2) p. 28. See: p. 32 n. 10.

being part of 1800 acres called Bloomsbury;[1] on February 24, 1819 (joined by his wife Jerusha) to Peter Rowlett conveying a one-third interest in 1000 acres called Bloomsbury;[2] in 1819 to Christopher Anthony for land in Chesterfield County, the deed being proven in Campbell County;[3] on April 22, 1822 to his sons, Richard and Edmund, conveying the south part of Bloomsbury;[4] and finally on September 21, 1842 to Pegram Moore for 42½ acres allotted to his second wife, Sally, as heir of her father.[5]

Richard Bland Randolph married (1st), prior to February 24, 1819 Jerusha _____[6] and had two sons: a) Richard Beverley Byrd; and b) Edmund Augustine.[7] He married (2nd) on January 24, 1825 Sally Andrews, daughter of Sylvester Andrews of Chesterfield, and he and his second wife were living in 1842.[8]

(a) Richard Beverley Byrd Randolph.

(b) Edmund Augustine Randolph.

(3) Mary Ann Randolph, according to the Cary chart, was living unmarried in Richmond in 1819; that in that year she executed a paper to Peter Rowlett; and that she was still unmarried in 1822. But Capt. Cary evidently overlooked, or was ignorant of, the two marriage bonds executed between Mary Ann Randolph and Phillip Lawson, one dated January 16, 1818 and the other May 17, 1820.[9] Query: why the execution of two marriage bonds? But on the strength of them Mary Ann Randolph's marriage to Phillip Lawson will be accepted. In 1819 she executed a deed to Peter Rowlett.[10]

(4) Sally Lee Randolph married (1) on November 13, 1807 Ludovich Coventon and (2) on December 21, 1809 William M. Crabb of Westmoreland.[11]

The two daughters last named were mentioned in the will of their father, John Randolph.[12] Each inherited from their brother, Peter Poythress Randolph, a one-third interest in Bloomsbury.[13]

WILLIAM RANDOLPH (second child of Henry Randolph IV) of Chesterfield County, Virginia, according to one writer, was born in Henrico County about 1745.[14] His father, who died in 1771, by his will dated June 17, 1769, left

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1 Ches. D. B. 22 p. 565; 3 Val. p. 1333. See: P. 64 n. 3, n. 4.
2 Ches. D. B. 22 p. 497: Ches. O. B. 22 p. 209; 3 Val. pp. 1332-1333; Cary chart.
3 See: P. 64 n. 6.
4 Cary chart.
5 Cary chart.
6 This marriage is recited in the deed in Ches. D. B. 22 p. 497. See: P. 64 n. 2. In 1821 Jerusha Randolph was indicted for illegally retailing and permitting ardent spirits to be drunk in her home and she was convicted: Ches. O. B. 23 p. 427; Cary chart; Randolph, Robt. I Henry Randolph chart.
7 Cary chart.
8 Cary chart. Sally Randolph joined her husband in deed dated 9/21/1842 to Pegram Moore: See: n. 5 above.
9 Ches. O. B. 22 p. 209; 3 Val. pp. 1461, 1462.
10 Cary chart.
11 Cary chart.
12 P. 64 n. 2.
13 Ches. D. B. 22 p. 497; 3 Val. p. 1333. In 1804 the Sheriff returned that Mary Ann and Sally Lee Randolph were non-residents of Chesterfield Co.: Cary chart; See: P. 64 n. 9.
14 4 Val. p. 2305; Davis p. 175.

this son land called Rich Neck.[1] According to Capt. Cary,[2] this William Randolph married on December 31, 1772 Mary (Polly) Kennon.[3] His authority for this marriage is the letter written September 10, 1778 by Lieut. John Kennon, Second Virginia Regiment, Revolutionary War, and later probated in Surry County as his will. Capt. Cary believed that Allen Cocke, the addressee of the letter, was Lieut. Kennon's brother-in-law, having married his sister, Anne. His sister, Mary, had married William Randolph from whose home the Lieutenant had written the addressee a prior letter. John Kennon bequeathed William Randolph his watch.[4]

No doubt, Capt. Cary also had knowledge of the marriage bond executed December 23, 1772 in Surry County between William Randolph and Mary Kennon, and probably also of the order entered in the Chesterfield County Court at the February 1775 Term wherein reference was made to the marriages of Allen Cocke and

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1 Ches. W. B. 2, p. 6; 3 Val. p. 1318; Cabell data.

2 4 Val. p. 2305. Slaughter states that Cary is the highest authority on the Randolph family: Robertson preface p. VII.

3 11 W. & M. (2) p. 163; 12 W. & M. (2) p. 45. Snoddy (8/30/1943) gives as reference Rich. Critic of 1888. The pedigree of Col. Richard Kennon's family states that his son, John Kennon, m. Hannah and had William, b. 6/5/1742, but it is silent as to the marriage of Mary Kennon: 14 W. & M. p. 133.

4 Cary chart; 19 W. & M. pp. 165-167. See Rich. Critic 9/3/1888; Rich. Times Disp. 8/23/1908. Davis p. 175, states that this Wm. Randolph (who, he says, was born about 1745) prior to 1765 married Miriam Ann Eppes, sister of Mary Eppes, who married Grief Randolph (uncle of this Wm. Randolph), and he lists a long line of their alleged descendants (pp. 175-181). He refers for corroborating evidence to the court order entered Mch. 6, 1778 appointing Wm. Randolph guardian of the children (named) of Grief Randolph, but this order mentions not the wife of this Wm. Randolph and otherwise fails to identify him: Ches. Or. Bk. 6 1774-1784, p. 161; Van Schreeven 2/3/1950.
Clark in her study of the family of Francis Eppes, pp. 55, 237, shows that Mary Eppes married Grief Randolph but she does not show a sister named Miriam Ann Eppes nor any other lady of that name who married Wm. Randolph. This writer, after diligent inquiry, has been unable to substantiate the statement of Davis (p. 175) that the records of the family of Grief Randolph disclose that these two ladies were sisters, - hence the factuality of this Miriam Ann Eppes is questionable. Besides, according to Davis, Wm. Randolph was under 20 years of age when he is alleged to have married Miriam Ann Eppes, - a circumstance which alone casts doubt upon the marriage. No record has been found which suggests that this Wm. Randolph was married twice. This writer called to the attention of Maj. Davis this conflict between him and Capt. Cary, but the Major, in his reply of May 22, 1942, was unable to explain the conflict. Finally, there are these records which serve to support the fact that Wm. Randolph married into the Kennon family: (1) after the death of Elizabeth Randolph an account her estate owed John Archer was settled by Robert Kennon (Ches. W. B. 3 p. 182; 3 Val. p. 1319); and (2) in Oct. 1782 the Va. Legislature passed an act appointing Wm. Randolph, et al, trustees to sell land in Charles City Co. belonging to Wm. Kennon, deceased, for the benefit of his minor daughters: 11 Hen. p. 147. Davis mistates the children of John Randolph, 3rd son of Grief Randolph I: Snoddy 10/11/1942. P. 89.

William Randolph to the daughters of Anne Kennon, deceased.[1]

The sharp conflict between Capt. Cary and Major Davis as to the lady whom William Randolph married must be resolved in Capt. Cary's favor, largely because of his preeminence as a genealogist of this Randolph family but also of the more persuasive records cited by him. The two ladies left different lines of descendants and there is no evidence that William Randolph married twice.[2]

Notwithstanding his marriage, upon the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, William Randolph promptly volunteered for service and was commissioned a captain, according to Court minutes, in the Chesterfield County Militia on December 5, 1776. He served nearly three years and resigned August 6, 1779.[3]

Both before and after entering the service of his country, and after his discharge, William Randolph was named in these instruments:

Trust deed dated May 23, 1773 securing the payment of money borrowed from John Cogbill, which was satisfied February 5, 1779.[4]

On December 5, 1775 as witness to a deed from John Randolph to Jesse Cogbill.[5]

On July 5, 1776 Richard Jackson sold to William Randolph 25 acres, grist mill, etc., the mill being on 9½ acres on the north side of Swift Creek. This property William Randolph the same day sold to his brother, John Randolph, and they executed a partnership agreement to operate the mill. This may have been a different grist mill from the one which they agreed on November 1, 1775 to operate.[6]

Grief Randolph, the uncle of William Randolph, died leaving seven orphans, their mother having predeceased their father, and on March 6, 1778 by Court

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1 See: Rich. Critic 9/3/1888; Surry Co. Mar. Rec.; Ches. Co. Rec.; Van Schreeven 1/26/1950. The note in 19 W. & M. p. 165 states that John Kennon appears to have been a son of Col. Richard Kennon of Charles City Co. and that his sisters Anne m. Allen Cocke and Mary m. William Randolph. These marriages are authentic, but was Lieut. John Kennon the son of Col. Richard Kennon? In 14 W. & M. p. 133 there is this record of the Kennon family: Col. Richard Kennon of Charles City Co. (b. 4/15/1712) m. Anne Hunt and had: 1) John; 2) Anne; 3) Mary; 4) William. See: Rich. Critic 10/29/1888. His will dated July 19, 1761 and his wife's will dated July 24, 1766, probated in Chesterfield Co. both named their two daughters, Anne and Mary. However, this record fails to show the marriage of either daughter. The record referred to states that the John Kennon named there m. and had issue born June 5, 1742. That a grandfather, father and son could have been born within the space of 30 years (1712-1742) would be almost a biological impossibility. John Kennon, who had issue born to him in 1742, would have been rather old for Revolutionary service. Further, if this John Kennon was the maker of the letter will, why did he not mention therein his wife or child, assuming that they had not predeceased him? The Cary chart states John Kennon d. 1788, and mentions no marriage of his son nor his father. Prior to William Randolph's marriage, his future wife was a defendant to a suit, Jan. Term 1771 Chesterfield Co. by Allen Cocke and his wife against Mary Randolph, then an infant, for a division of slaves left by their deceased mother: references above.

2 Davis, 5/22/1942.

3 Ches. Ct. Rec.; Davis p. 176.

4 Ches. D. B. 7 p. 389 and 9 p. 6; Davis p. 175; 3 Val. p. 1324.

5 Ches. D. B. 8 p. 137; Davis p. 175; 3 Val. p. 1325.

6 Ches. D. B. 8 pp. 73, 116, 134, 137; 3 Val. pp. 1325-1326; Davis p. 175. See: P. 63 n. 9.

order William Randolph was appointed their guardian. Although the identification is not positive, the blood relationship is most persuasive that it was this William Randolph who received the appointment.[1]

The lands known as Old Plantation and Rich Neck, which their father had devised respectively to John Randolph and to William Randolph, evidently were contiguous for a dispute arose between the two as to their respective holdings, resulting in a suit being brought in the Chancery Court of Chesterfield County on April 2, 1779 by John Randolph against his brother, William Randolph.[2]

The plaintiff, John Randolph, alleged that the defendant, William Randolph was about to dispose of his land called Rich Neck and also two tracts known as Dobb's and Wilson's, which last two tracts the plaintiff claimed as his land, but that his brother was asserting a conflicting claim. The defendant did not answer. According to a court order, an agreement was made by John Randolph that the depositions of Tabitha Randolph and other persons might be taken, probably on behalf of the defendant. The suit dragged several years and finally an order was entered commanding Tabitha Randolph as widow of Henry Randolph and Peter, Robert, Richard and William Randolph, Samuel Sherwin and Elizabeth, his wife, and Mary Randolph (Archer) as heirs to appear on July 6, 1784 and answer the suit. William Randolph did not appear because he had left the State.[3]

While this suit was pending, William Randolph seems to have disappeared and all track of him apparently was lost.[4] His last act of record was his sale of the land in litigation on Sept. 17, 1779 to David Ross, the deed being proven first in October, 1779 by John Osborne and Nathaniel Gregory and later being acknowledged in July, 1780 by William Randolph.[5]

Major Davis as a further circumstance establishing the marriage between William Randolph and Miriam Ann Eppes refers to the close relationship between Nathaniel Gregory and William Randolph and states further that William Randolph named his first child after his friend. But, according to the Cary chart, this William Randolph had no child named Nathaniel, and his first born was named William. This is a further circumstance that Major Davis was writing about a different line.

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1 See: P. 66 n. 4 and p. 80 n. 3. Ches. O. B. 6 1774-84, p. 161; Van Schreeven 2/3/1950. Davis cites this guardianship appointment as tending to prove the marriage of Wm. Randolph to Miriam Ann Eppes, but that deduction is not justified as the order does not refer to the wife of the appointee or otherwise identify him.

2 Davis p. 175. This bitter family feud may have persuaded Wm. Randolph to resign from the Revolutionary army. Could it have had any connection with the murder of John Randolph in 1803? See: P. 63 n. 13; P. 69 n. 1.

3 Davis pp. 175-176.

4 The disappearance of William Randolph from Chesterfield Co., in this writer's judgment, is the sole circumstance tending to support Davis' conclusion (p. 176) that he was the William Randolph who, prior to Aug. 1783, moved his family to Sullivan Co. in that part of N. C. which is now Tenn.; that he was a farmer owning his land; and that he died there between 1807-1810. Further, that his widow, Miriam Randolph, moved to Warren Co., Tenn. and resided there with her mother, Mahala Conley, where she died 1814-15. The family then moved to Mo. This writer regrets that he has been unable to establish the ancestry of this Randolph line.

5 Davis p. 176. On Nov. 6, 1790 Ross deeded to Richard Jones 200 acres of land on Swift Creek he had purchased from Wm. Randolph: Ches. D. B. 13 p. 156; Davis p. 176.

William Randolph on December 5, 1776 was commissioned a Captain in the Chesterfield County Militia, which commission he resigned August 6, 1779.[1] He was either plaintiff or defendant in several other suits, in most of which the judgment went against him and he was taxed with the costs. The last such suit was by John Covington as plaintiff which was dismissed in August of 1783, the defendant being absent and it being known he had left the State.[2]

According to Capt. Cary, William Randolph by his wife, Mary Kennon, had these children: 1) William; 2) Bathurst; 3) Elizabeth (Eliza) Kennon; 4) Edward. The children are identified by instruments of record.[3]

(1) William Randolph II (b. 1775) married Martha Seward, daughter of William C. Seward, in Surry County on February 20, 1800. This marriage is established by the writing which William Randolph executed to Caulfield Seward in December of 1805 acknowledging receipt of the interest of his wife, then deceased, in her father's estate.[4] Presumably there was no issue of this marriage.

After his first wife's death, William Randolph, II, married about 1810 Hannah Semple.[5] He purchased from James Semple, probably his father-in-law, Cedar Field on the James River in Surry County and executed a mortgage to George Semple to secure the purchase money. In addition, he executed a bond to James Semple on which his brother, Bathurst Randolph of Amelia County, and his brother-in-law, John Edmunds of Sussex County, became sureties.[6] After May of 1811 William Randolph and his wife, Hannah, executed several deeds.[7] No child seems to have been born to this couple.

(2) Bathurst Randolph (Dr., of Petersburg, Va., b. 1778, d. 5/18/1818) married about November 19, 1800 Mary Tabb, daughter of John Tabb of Clay Hill in Amelia County.[8]

In a suit in the Chancery Court, Richmond District of Virginia by Frances Tabb as widow, joined by the heirs of John Tabb, deceased, including Bathurst Randolph and Mary Tabb, his wife, against William B. Giles, the sale was sought of two 1,000 acre tracts lying between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers northwest of the River Ohio.[9]

The mother of the two sisters, Mary Tabb and Frances Cook Tabb, who married respectively Dr. Bathurst Randolph and Dr. John Randolph Archer, was most solicitous of the future welfare of her daughters. Accordingly, she had marriage contracts prepared which provided that the estate of each daughter should be preserved for her prospective issue and reserved to the parents the right only to use the income. The execution of these contracts by the prospective

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1 Davis pp. 175, 176.
2 Davis p. 176.
3 Cary chart; 11 W. & M. (2) p. 162.
4 Surry D. B. 3, p. 101; 4 Val. pp. 2311-2312. He entered into bond with Allen Cocke, et al 8/27/1800: Surry O. B. p. 571; Cary chart. In April of 1803 he reconveyed land that had been conveyed to him in 1802 as Trustee: Surry D. B. 2, p. 359; 4 Val. pp. 2311, 2312 n.
5 Cary chart.
6 Surry D. B. 5 p. 319; 4 Val. p. 2312; Cary chart.
7 4 Val. p. 2312.
8 Cary chart; Crozier p. 73; 11 W. & M. (2) p. 163; 16 W. & M. p. 279; Amel. D. B. 21 pp. 112, 231; 4 Val. p. 2308 and n. Pedigree of Tabb family shows Frances Cook Tabb, who m. in 1801 John R. Archer and Mary Tabb who m. Bathurst Randolph were sisters: 7 W. & M. p. 49; 13 W. & M. p. 126; 14 W. & M. (2) p. 31.
9 9 T. (Quar.) p. 138; recorded 1/14/1815 Highland Co. O.

husbands was a sine qua non insisted upon by the mother to secure her consent to the marriages. According to the testimony of Dr. Bathurst Randolph, on the eve of his marriage about November 19, 1800 to Mary Tabb, then a minor, he was required to execute the contract. The marriage of Dr. John Randolph Archer to Frances Cook Tabb, of age, occurred about February 17, 1801.[1]

After their respective marriages, the two husbands evidently prevailed upon their wives to attempt to convey their estates to them. So, on April 20, 1802 Mr. and Mrs. Archer conveyed her estate to Needler Robinson and the next day Mr. and Mrs. Randolph conveyed her estate to Richard E. Meade in order that the respective grantees could then convey such estates to the respectives husbands. Meade immediately reconveyed to Dr. Bathurst Randolph.

Evidently these transactions did not sit well with Mrs. Tabb, the mother-in-law, and she promptly prevailed upon her daughter Frances to institute two proceedings in equity in the Court of Chancery, Richmond District, to set aside each of the deeds above described, one suit being by her as next friend of her unborn child (Tabb v. Archer) and the other being by her as next friend of her nephew and the minor child of her sister, Mary Randolph (Randolph v. Randolph).

These two suits resulted in a litigation that became celebrated by reason of the eminent counsel employed and of the astuteness with which the issues were presented and argued. In the lower court the two bills were dismissed on March 14, 1804 but on appeal those decisions were reversed and in each case the deed attacked was set aside and the relief sought was granted.

Bathurst Randolph and his wife, Mary, executed these deeds: On November 20, 1808 to Francis Tabb and on February 6, 1809 to Thomas Tabb.[2] He became surety for William Randolph II.[3]

On May 29, 1818 inventory was taken and appraisal was filed of the estate of Dr. Bathurst Randolph by his widow, Mary Randolph, as his administratrix.[4] She also became guardian of his two children: a) Harriet Bathurst; and b) Bathurst Edward, and appointed her brother-in-law, Edward Randolph, her attorney in fact.[5]

(a) Harriet Bathurst Randolph.

(b) Bathurst Edward Randolph married Ann Augusta Green and had two children: Bathurst Edward Randolph II, who married Lizzie Glass (d. 3/13/1810) and Thomas G. Randolph (Dr.), who married Anne Edgar.[6]

(3) Elizabeth (Eliza) Kennon Randolph married (1) November 13, 1803 John Thomas Edmunds of Surry County and (2) William Ruffin.[7]

(4) Edward Randolph is identified by the power of attorney executed to him by Mary Tabb Randolph.[8] The deed executed by the members of the Tabb family, conveying him the 2000 acres in Union Co., Kentucky, shows that he had

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1 3 H. & M. (Va.) Rep. p. 399; 14 W. & M. (2) pp. 31-32.
2 Ches. D. B. 17 p. 627 and 18 p. 101; 3 Val. pp. 1331-1332.
3 Page 69, n. 6. On March 18, 1822 the widow and heirs of John Tabb, deceased, Amelia Co., including Mary Randolph and Frances Archer, conveyed to Edward Randolph of Christian Co., Ky. 2000 acres Union Co., Ky. Amel. D. B. 26, p. 38; 4 Val. p. 2308.
4 Amel. W. B. 9 p. 11; 4 Val. p. 2306; Cary chart.
5 Amel. D. B. 26 p. 151; Cary chart.
6 8 Va. p. 318; 20 Va. p. 368.
7 11 W. & M. (2) p. 163; Cary chart. John Edmunds was co-surety with Bathurst Randolph on bond given for William Randolph, Jr., to James Semple: n. 3 above.
8 N. 4 above. Amel. D. B. 26 p. 151; Cary chart.

removed his residence to Christian Co. in that state.[1]

PETER RANDOLPH (third child of Henry Randolph IV) was born about 1750 in Amelia County, Va. and died 1812 in Georgia where he had gone to join his two brothers, Robert and Richard, who had preceded him there by years to live.[2] On Oct. 23, 1777 he was appointed First Lieutenant and later became Colonel in the Revolutionary War.[3] He weathered the vicissitudes of war and became Clerk of Nottoway County.[4] He became a person of standing in his county and was called Judge although no record has been found that he belonged to the judiciary. About September 17, 1778 he married Sarah Greenhill.[5] To this couple were born two children: 1) Peter; 2) Sallie Ann.[6]

Peter Randolph and his brother Thomas were devised by their father 1277 acres in Amelia County. Thomas Randolph did not long survive his father, dying young and unmarried. John Randolph being the eldest male in the family, inherited his estate. This placed the title to the 1277 acres in John Randolph and Peter Randolph and on February 10, 1776, just prior to the latter's marriage, they made a division of that tract.[7] Probably, about the time of his marriage he removed from his father's home and established his residence on this land which later became a part of Nottoway County when, in 1788, that county was carved out of Amelia County.[8] At any rate, he and his family resided for years in Nottoway County.[9]

Before the establishment of Nottoway County Peter Randolph and his wife, Sarah, were either grantors or grantees in several deeds conveying lands in Amelia County. On July 21, 1780 they conveyed 617 acres adjoining the dower of his mother, Tabitha Randolph.[10] On January 3, 1783 Samuel Greenhill conveyed to him 338 acres which the grantor had inherited from his father.[11] Later, he

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1 See: P. 70 n. 3; Amel. D. B. 26 p. 38; 4 Val. p. 2308. On Nov. 19, 1822 one, Edward Randolph, executed his will which was probated in Brunswick Co., Va. 5/28/1827: Bruns. W. B. 10 p. 356; 4 Val. pp. 2308-2309. Query: Who was this Edward Randolph?

2 Murrell paper; Davis p. 174; 2 A.C.A.G. p. 327. See: P. 75. Postell (pp. 9-10) incorrectly states that Judge Peter Randolph was a descendant of Wm. Randolph 1, whom he called the progenitor of the family in America. He states further (p. 11) that "it is extremely difficult to trace correctly, from available sources, the direct line from Wm. Randolph down." He states these lines of descent, both erroneous: (1) from Peter Randolph, son of Wm. Randolph II of Turkey Island; and (2) from a Henry Randolph who was a direct descendant of Wm. Randolph I. Henry Randolph IV, father of Peter Randolph, was great-grandson of Henry Randolph, the original Randolph immigrant to Virginia. A similar error appears in 2 Memoirs La. p. 329.

3 McAlister Sec. 7 p. 56, Sec. 81 p. 96, Sec. 205 p. 159; Murrell paper; Postell p. 11; Amel. O. B. 1776-80; Mrs. Geraldine Thacher 8/20/1942 ~~&~~ # 2.

4 Johnston pp. 259-260.

5 Crozier p. 67; 4 Val. p. 2305; 16 W. & M. p. 279; Cary chart. Sarah Greenhill was daughter of David Greenhill and his wife, Catherine Claiborne, who was first cousin to Martha Dandridge Custis Washington: Murrell paper; Postell p. 9; Mrs. Thacher 4/9/1942.

6 16 W. & M. p. 279; 34 Va. p. 72. See: P. 61 n. 5.

7 P. 63 n. 10.

8 Howe p. 406.

9 Murrell paper.

10 Amel. D. B. 15 p. 396; 4 Val. pp. 2306-7.

11 Amel. D. B. 16 p. 193; 4 Val. p. 2307.

acquired two tracts, one of 200 acres on April 27, 1787 and the other of 600 acres on March 25, 1788.[1]

Peter Randolph owned the land which forms the site of present-day Blackstone in Nottoway County, which land he conveyed to John Schwartz in 1790.[2] He also owned land in the Cellar Creek District of that County, conveying two tracts there in 1793, one to Edward Bland and the other to William Irby.[3]

Peter Randolph evidently was of a litigious nature, judging from the lawsuits in which he was involved. He had a suit with William Jones in Amelia County and a decree entered November 13, 1793 directed that he should execute a deed to Jones, which he did on January 3, 1794.[4] Later he brought suit in Nottoway County against the heirs of Lettice Bland for land on Cellar Creek which he recovered and which on January 5, 1798 he conveyed to Henry Dennis.[5] Finally, in 1800 a suit arose between Dennis and him, the record in which showed that he (Peter Randolph) then lived at or near the Nottoway Court House. This land, or a part, he leased that same year to John Roberts.[6] The former's residence at or near the Nottoway Court House is accounted for by the fact that he was Clerk of the Nottoway District Court from 1793 until his resignation on March 7, 1805.[7]

Immediately upon his resignation as Clerk, for some undisclosed reason, Peter Randolph separated himself from his family and followed his brothers to Georgia, leaving his family in Nottoway County, Va. This fact is deduced from the execution on July 29, 1805 of the deed by Peter Randolph through his attorney in fact, conveying to his son Peter the undisposed of 100 acre remnant of Crutes, and the deed executed September 2, 1811 by Sarah Randolph, Sr. and Peter Randolph II and his wife, Sarah, Jr., conveying 75 acres and a water grist mill in Nottoway County, reciting that the grantors were then residing in that county.[8]

(1) Peter Randolph II., (b. ca. 1779, d. 1/30/1832 Woodville, Miss.) was as distinguished as was his father, if not more so. Probably he was educated for the profession of law. Or it may be that he acquired his legal learning while working in the District Court Clerk's Office while his father was Clerk. Sometime prior to 1812 he became Colonel of the Nottoway County Militia.[9]

Following the Revolutionary War, by Act of December 22, 1778 the infant State of Virginia, excluding the area which later became Kentucky, was divided into judicial districts and a Superior Court was set up in each county called the District Court. Above the District Court was the General Court.[10] By Act of February 1, 1808 the State was divided into twelve judicial circuits, to each of which a Judge of the General Court was allotted to hold semi-annually a Superior Court in each county with civil and criminal jurisdiction.[11]

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1 Amel. D. B. 18 pp. 139 and 239; 4 Val. p. 2307.
2 Not. D. B. 1 p. 73; Watson p. 113.
3 Not. D. B. 1 pp. 347 and 360; Watson p. 113.
4 Amel. D. B. 19 p. ; 4 Val. p. 2307. On 6/6/1799 he executed to Woods Jones deed to supply lost deed: Not. D. B. 1798-1805; 26 W. & M. p. 42.
5 Not. D. B. 2 p. 14; Watson p. 113; 26 W. & M. p. 42.
6 Not. D. B. 2 pp. 153, 160; Watson p. 113.
7 Johnston p. 260. The youth of Peter Randolph II, in 1793 precludes the thought that it was he who was clerk.
8 P. 75 n. 4; Not. D. B. 4 (1809-16); 26 W. & M. pp. 45, 46.
9 Watson p. 57.
10 12 Hen. Stat. pp. 730, 760.
11 3 Hen. Stat. N. S. pp. 355, 358.

In 1812 Peter Randolph II was elected as a Judge of the General Court and he resigned his colonelcy in the militia.[1] He was assigned to hold the Superior Courts in the 5th Circuit which included Nottoway County.

On May 29, 1816 Judge Randolph and Col. Greenhill (probably his cousin) were shot by Capt. Thomas Wells, keeper of the tavern near Nottoway Court House. The tragedy occurred after sunset as the two were entering the tavern yard. They fell in front of the tavern. Judge Randolph was seriously wounded but Col. Greenhill was able to arise and walk from the scene. Both recovered. Wells was indicted for the shooting, tried in 1816 and acquitted.[2]

From 1812 to 1814 Judge Randolph exchanged circuits with other judges. And from April, 1814 to September, 1820 he presided over all Superior Courts in Lunenburg County.[3] He then resigned and moved with his family to Wilkinson County, Mississippi and settled near Woodville. He first practiced law there but in 1822 he was appointed by President Monroe the third Federal District Judge for Mississippi and served until his death in 1832.[4]

Judge Randolph married, first, in Virginia on March 22, 1806 Sarah Ann Cocke, an orphan, of Nottoway County and they had these children, the first four being born in Virginia: a) Algernon Sidney; b) Sally Ann Yates; c) Augusta; d) John Hampden; e) Juliana; f) Cornelia Virginia. His first wife died in Mississippi July 24, 1824 and he afterwards married Elizabeth Leatherbury by whom he had one child: g) Peter.[5] Judge Peter Randolph and several of his immediate family were interred in the family burial lot at Elmridge, Wilkinson County, Mississippi.[6]

(a) Algernon Sidney Randolph married Phoebe E. Vail and two children were born to them whose names are unknown and who died young. He possessed considerable wealth. After his death his widow gave power of attorney to John Hamp-

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1 The officers of the regiment when Judge Randolph resigned as Colonel, elected his cousin, William C. Greenhill, as Colonel over the head of Tyree G. Bacon who was Major. A feud resulted between the Greenhill and Bacon families. Later Bacon appears to have become Colonel and he was a delegate to the Legislature. Personal or political differences arose between him and Col. Greenhill, finally culminating in July, 1818 in Col. Greenhill sending to Col. Bacon, through Dr. Hardaway, a challenge. This act gave offense to Dr. George S. G. Bacon, son of Col. Bacon, and on his meeting Dr. Hardaway, an affray with knives resulted in which the latter was fatally stabbed. Dr. Bacon was indicted for the murder and was tried in the Superior Court, Peter Randolph II, presiding as Judge. He was acquitted: Watson pp. 57-58, 83.

2 Watson pp. 56-57; Turner pp. 1-2 and 16-17; J. S. McGehee 11/16/1942. Capt. Wells was a militia officer and member of the House of Delegates. He later moved to Georgia where he committed a murder for which he was hung - retribution finally caught up with him. See: P. 57 n. 3; N. 1 above.

3 1 Bell p. 343.

4 Watson p. 230; 34 Va. p. 72; Postell p. 10; Murrell paper; J. B. Sterling 11/1/1942; 2 A.C.A.G. p. 327; Claiborne p. 382.

5 Murrell paper; Postell p. 10; Cary chart; Hill's notes p. 18; Mrs. Thacher 4/9/1942; McGehee 11/16/1942. After Judge Randolph's death on Jan. 30, 1832 his widow married Thomas Butler Percy on June 4, 1833. This marriage led Postell, p. 10, and Mrs. Murrell astray: Seebold p. 70; William Whipple 7/10/1943.

6 Murrell paper; Postell p. 12.

den Randolph, her brother-in-law.[1]

(b) Sally Ann Yates Randolph (b. Nottoway County, Virginia 9/30/1809, d. 1893) married on June 16, 1825 Tignal Jones Stewart and had two children: 1) Sally Jones; 2) Penelope.[2]

(c) Augusta Randolph married William C. L. Ventress and had four children but further information has been unobtainable.[3]

(d) John Hampden Randolph was born March 24, 1813 and died September 8, 1883. He married on December 14, 1837 Emily Jane Liddell and had eleven children.[4]

(e) Juliana Randolph was born in Wilkinson County, Mississippi about 1814 and died in Memphis, Tennessee February 6, 1898. She married about 1832 James Alexander Stewart and had eight children.[5]

(f) Cornelia Virginia Randolph was born April 24, 1819 in Brunswick County, Virginia and died March 3, 1849 in Iberville Parish, Louisiana. On May 23, 1839 she married Charles Augustine Thornton (b. 10/11/1813, d. 3/15/1886) and they had six children.[6]

(g) Peter Randolph III (M. D.) was born October 30, 1830 and died May 3, 1897 at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. In 1855 he married Josephine Woods Courtney and had eleven children.[7]

(2) Sallie Ann Randolph married William Yates. Rather diligent inquiry has failed to develop any further information as to this family.[8]

THOMAS RANDOLPH (fourth child of Henry Randolph IV), as has been stated, died young.[9]

ROBERT RANDOLPH and RICHARD RANDOLPH (fifth and sixth children of Henry Randolph IV), according to C. K. Hill, now deceased, were twins and were born about 1759.[10] Their father made cash bequests to each one of 500 pounds and

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1 Murrell paper; Postell pp. 12-13; records Probate Court, Wilkinson Co., Miss.; McGehee 11/16/1942; Margaret Lawrason 6/22/1942; Mrs. M. L. Randolph 6/26/1942.

2 Murrell paper; Mrs. Thacher 8/20/1942; Mrs. Sarah D. Butler 8/7/1942; Miss Lawrason 5/10/1942; David W. Pipes, Jr., 5/25/1942. See: 313312 - 3133122492 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.

3 See: 313313 - 3133134 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.

4 2 A.C.A.G. p. 327; Murrell paper; Mrs. Thacher 4/9 and 8/20/1942; Mrs. S. Miller Williams 1/4/1932. See: Postell; also 313314 - 313314a6 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.

5 Mfs. Comm. App. 2/7/1898 news item and death notice; Miss Lawrason 6/22/1942; Eugenia McGehee Stewart 10/14 and 10/27/1942. James Alexander Stewart was brother of Tignal Jones Stewart (See: N. 2 above). They were sons of Duncan Stewart, first Lt. Gov. of Miss. in 1817: Sterling 11/1/1942. See: 313315 - 313315831 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.

6 Murrell paper; Postell p. 16; Hill's notes p. 22; Mrs. Thacher 8/20/1942. See: 313316 - 313316451 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.

7 2 Memoirs La. p. 329; Murrell paper; Mrs. J. C. Blackman 9/5/1943; McGehee 11/16/1942; William Whipple 7/10/1943. See: 313317 - 313317a4 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.

8 See: 31332 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.

9 P. 63 n. 10 and p. 71, n. 7; 4 Val. pp. 2305-2306; Davis p. 174; Hill's notes p. 16; Cary chart.

10 4 Val. pp. 2305-2307; Davis p. 174; Cary chart; Murrell paper. Mr. Hill, formerly of Harriman, Tenn., belonged to this Randolph line and made an intensive search as to it and accumulated much valuable information which he preserved in manuscript notes.

the will made the bequests charges on the testator's estate.[1]

On May 21, 1780 Tabitha Randolph of Amelia County, Virginia conveyed to her sons, Robert Randolph and Richard Randolph, 200 acres in that County and certain slaves. This property probably formed a part of the grantor's dower as the conveyance was made only for her life.[2] The two brothers disposed of this property on November 27, 1786.[3]

The statement in the Cary chart as to Robert Randolph and Richard Randolph is that they "parted with their lands (205 A.) 1786 and they disappear from County records." The fact is, however, (of which Capt. Cary was unaware) that shortly after disposing of their land these brothers, both unmarried, left Virginia and immigrated to Georgia where, prior to 1790, they married sisters, the daughters of Col. Thomas Napier.[4] Eventually Robert Randolph settled with his family in Columbia County while Richard Randolph resided in Wilkes County near Washington, the County Seat.

Little has been ascertained as to the family of ROBERT RANDOLPH who married _____ Napier. According to the 1820 U. S. Census record of Columbia County, Georgia, his family was then composed of one male above 45, one male between 26 and 45, two females between 16 and 26 and one female under 10, and he owned 45 slaves. This record indicates that the family then consisted of the father (a widower), a son, and three daughters and that it was in good circumstances.

According to the Murrell paper, which does not agree with the census record, Robert Randolph had only one child, a daughter Betsy, who predeceased her father and he died in Columbia County, Georgia in 1831. Further, that Robert Randolph left his estate to a nephew, Judge Peter Randolph,[5] which would indicate that his wife and children had predeceased him.

RICHARD RANDOLPH married in 1790 Dorothy (Dolly) Napier. Both he and his wife are identified by the wills which they left.[6] From their wills it appears that the couple left these children: 1) Thomas Peter; 2) Martha P.; 3) Richard Henry; 4) Robert R.; 5) Maria J.; 6) Edmond; 7) Dorothy (Dolly).[7] Dorothy Randolph's will shows further that she left a small bequest to the Presbyterian Church in the town of Washington, the County Seat, and that her deceased husband's estate had been divided on November 27, 1844 among their first four children.

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1 Ches. W. B. 2 p. 6; 3 Val. p. 1318; Watson pp. 112-113. See: P. 62.

2 Amel. D. B. 17 p. 355; 4 Val. p. 2307.

3 Amel. D. B. 18 p. 96; 4 Val. p. 2307. The recital in this deed that the prior deed was made in March, 1786 conflicts with that deed.

4 Bulloch p. ; Groves 3/20/1944. The departure of Robert Randolph and Richard Randolph from Va. prior to 1790 negatives the thought that they had any connection with the murder in 1803 of their eldest brother: Pp. 63-64. See: Lucile Myers 6/18/1945. In 3 Val. pp. 1466-7 there is a record of the suit in Powhatan Co. of Robert B. Randolph, Admr., c.t.a. of his father, Richard Randolph, deceased, against Robert Randolph of Fauquier Co., Va., brought not long after the Revolutionary War. The record shows that this Richard Randolph had lived in Williamsburg and his will named his wife, Maria. Thus it is evident that the parties to this suit were not the Richard Randolph and Robert Randolph who had moved to Georgia.

5 Murrell paper p. 6.

6 2 Davidson, p. 151. Richard Randolph's will undated was probated 5/5/1828 Wilkes Co., Ga. W. B. HH (1819-36) p. 249. Dorothy Randolph's will dated 9/8/1849, probated 3/3/1851 in same county is in W. B. II (1837-77) p. ____.

7 2 Hist. Coll. p. 127.

The United States Census records for Wilkes County, Georgia of 1840 and 1850 bear evidence that Dorothy Napier Randolph survived all her children - at least, those who remained in the county - save her daughter Maria. The 1840 record gives the family as consisting of no males but having two females, one between 30 and 40 years and the other between 60 and 70 years. The 1850 record names only Dorothy Randolph aged 73 and Maria Randolph aged 40.

(1) Thomas Peter Randolph married Jacintha (Jessie) McIntosh,[1] and they had six children who were named in the will of Dorothy Randolph: a) Edmond; b) Louisa Maria; c) Jacintha (Jessie) Dorothy; d) Richard; e) Thomas Peter II; f) Isabella.[2]

(a) Edmond Randolph (M. D.) married and had two children.[3]

(b) Louisa Maria Randolph married John Bond (M. D.) and left issue.[4] She was given a legacy by the will of her grandmother, Dorothy Randolph.

(c) Jacintha (Jessie) Dorothy Randolph married _____ Whaley (M.D.) of Charleston, S.C. and had issue.[5] She also was given a legacy by the will of her grandmother.

(d) Richard Randolph married but he died without issue.[6]

(e) Thomas Peter Randolph II died unmarried.

(f) Isabella Randolph married Miles Henry Nash (M. D.) but had no issue.[7] She also was given a legacy by the will of her grandmother.

(2) Martha P. Randolph married _____ Triplett but whether or not she left issue has not been ascertained.[8]

(3) Richard Henry Randolph (Dr., 1795-1847) married twice: (1) Eliza Bulloch whom he wed in 1822 but there were no children as she died the same year. He married (2) in 1828 Emily Reeves by whom he had four children: a) Eliza Bulloch; b) Eugenius (Eugene); c) Richard Henry; d) Anna.[9]

(a) Eliza Bulloch Randolph (1830-1866) became the second wife of Addison H. Douglass, one time Mayor of Memphis, and also Judge of the Criminal Court of Shelby County, Tennessee. They had eight children, several of whom married and many of their descendants now reside in Memphis and elsewhere in Tennessee and in other states.[10]

(b) Eugene Randolph married a lady whose name is presently unknown. They had two children but here the trail is lost.[11]

(c) Richard Henry Randolph II (1834-1890) married Octavia LaRue Giles by whom he had four children. The oldest child, Virgil Patrick Randolph, married, lived in Memphis, Tennessee for years and then moved to Richmond, Virginia where he died. Descendants of his now reside there.[12]

(d) Anna Randolph married _____ Francis and died in Memphis, Tennessee about 1878 but it is not known if this couple had issue.[13]

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1 Wilkes Co. Ga., Marr. Rec. 1806-32 p. 173; 2 Davidson p. 352.
2 2 Hist. Coll. p. 127; 2 Davidson p. 352.
3 See: 313611 - 3136112 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.
4 See: 313612 idem.
5 See: 313613 idem.
6 See: 313614 idem.
7 See: 313616 idem.
8 See: 31362 idem.
9 Bulloch p. ____; Lucile Myers letter 6/18/1945. These children were named in the will of Dorothy Randolph: P. 75 n. 6.
10 See: 313631 - 313631643 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.
11 See: 313632 - 3136322 idem.
12 See: 313633 - 313633211 idem.
13 See: 313634 idem.

(4) Robert R. Randolph, according to the 1850 U. S. census record for Wilkes County, Georgia was a farmer, 50 years of age and his wife was Mary A. (Gordon). But the census record for 1860 indicates that he had died leaving his widow and two children surviving, viz., Robert W. Randolph aged nine and Willie C. Randolph aged seven.[1] His will, which is in Wilkes County, Georgia Will Book 11 (1837-77 p. ____) will probably shed some light upon this family.[2]

(5) Apparently Maria J. Randolph survived her mother, Dorothy Napier Randolph, and never married. This assumption is drawn from the will of the latter.

(6) and (7) Edmond Randolph and Dolly Randolph are named in the will of their father, Richard Randolph, the will stating that they were his youngest children and he appointed their mother as their guardian. It is assumed that they died unmarried.

MARY RANDOLPH (seventh child of Henry Randolph IV) married Henry Archer on February 22, 1776,[3] but no other leads as to this family have been obtained.

ELIZABETH RANDOLPH[4] (eighth child of Henry Randolph IV) married on December 2, 1763 Samuel Sherwin. She has been over-looked by some writers as a child of her father,[5] presumably because she is not named in his will. However, she is named as Elizabeth Sherwin, a granddaughter, in the will of Elizabeth Randolph, her grandmother.[6] She is identified further by being named as Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Sherwin, in the order entered in 1784 in the suit of John Randolph vs. William Randolph.[7] This couple had five children, all daughters: 1) Sophia; 2) Elizabeth Mary Ann Massie;[8] 3) Martha; 4) Tabitha Randolph; 5) Amelia Taylor.[9]

(1) Sophia Sherwin married twice: (1) on December 18, 1786 Samuel Pincham and had: a) Eliza Kennon Randolph. She married (2) _____ Cabanis (Major) and had: b) Peter Randolph;[10] c) John S.[11]

(a) Eliza Kennon Randolph Pincham (b. 1797 Nottoway County, d. 1864 Richmond, Virginia)[12] married December 11, 1819 James Caskie (1792-1866) of

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1 W. T. Johnson, Sr. 4/5/1944. See: 31364 - 313642 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.
2 2 Davidson p. 162.
3 4 Val. p. 2305; Crozier p. 63; 15 W. & M. p. 257; Cary chart.
4 Davis p. 174, places her as 4th child of her parents.
5 4 Val. p. 2305.
6 Ches. W. B. 3 p. 209; 3 Val. p. 1319; Watson p. 112; Cary chart. See: p. 51 n. 4.
7 Davis p. 176. See: p. 68 n. 3.
8 Watson p. 121, erroneously indicates a daughter named Mary and one named Elizabeth by separating those names by a comma: R. C. Coleman's Notes p. 3 See: Not. D. B. 2 p. 257; Watson p. 121.
9 All five children were named in will of Samuel Sherwin prob. Nov. 5, 1789 Not. W. B. 1 p. 10; and also, save Sophia, in deed in Not. D. B. 2 p. 257: Watson p. 121; Davis p. 174; Hill's notes p. 31; Randolph, Robt. I Randolph, Henry I chart; Coleman notes pp. 1-3.
10 16 W. & M. p. 277; Coleman notes p. 2; Ficklen chart; Cabell data.
11 The authority for this child is Watson p. 236 where it is stated that John S. Cabanis' mother was a daughter of Samuel Pincham. Was she not his widow?
12 Eliza Pincham was a babe when her parents died. She was taken by Peter Randolph (Sr. or Jr.?), who became her guardian, into his family and became known as "Miss Randolph": Coleman 8/9/1942. The statement in the Cabells and Their Kin p. 572 that her surname was Pankey is incorrect: James Branch Cabell 5/29/1942.

Richmond,[1] and had seven children.[2]

(b) Peter Randolph Cabanis.

(c) John S. Cabanis

(2) Elizabeth Mary Ann Massie Sherwin was born March 28, 1772 and married May 20, 1790 Sir Thomas Vivion Brooking and had: a) Elizabeth Randolph: b) Samuel Sherwin; c) Thomas Alexander; d) Martha Taylor; e) Edward; f) Margaret Sophia; g) Amelia Sherwin; h) Virginia Albania; i) Laura Anna; j) Harriet Augusta; k) Marion Rose.[3]

(a) Elizabeth Randolph Brooking was born April 29, 1791 and died in 1813 unmarried.

(b) Samuel Sherwin Brooking was born July 19, 1793 and died May 30, 1797.

(c) Thomas Alexander Brooking was born January 20, 1795.

(d) Martha Taylor Brooking was born April 13, 1797 and died about 1880. She married John Kerr but there was no issue.[4]

(e) Edward Brooking was born September 23, 1800 and died October 27, 1800.

(f) Margaret Sophia Brooking was born February 28, 1802 and married Samuel Clark by whom she had one child.[5]

(g) Amelia Sherwin Brooking (b. 7/15/1804, d. 5/11/1865) married January 11, 1827 Henry Augustus Tatum (M. D. 1798-1862) and had six children.[6]

(h) Virginia Albania Brooking was born April 19, 1807.

(i) Laura Anna Brooking was born February 7, 1810.

(j) Harriet Augusta Brooking was born March 7, 1813.

(k) Marion Rose Brooking married Alexander Kerr, but there was no issue.[7]

(3) Martha Sherwin married Col. Matthew Cheatham, but there was no issue.[8]

(4) Tabitha Randolph Sherwin married Archibald MacRae and had: Mollie.[9]

(a) Mollie MacRae married _____ McCue.

(5) Amelia Taylor Sherwin married Edward Friend and had Edward.[10]

(a) Edward Friend II.

NANCY RANDOLPH, (ninth child of Henry Randolph IV) died unmarried.[11]

FRANCIS RANDOLPH, (fourth child of Henry Randolph III) was born June, 19 1724 and died in 1734.[12]

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1 Hayden p. 655; Hardy p. 462; Ficklen chart; Caskie pp. 41-45. James Caskie was President of the Bank of Virginia: Coleman notes. See: Caskie vs. Harrison, 76 Va. p. 85.

2 See: 313811 - 3138117421 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.

3 34 Va. p. 351; Ficklen chart; Watson p. 121; Hill's notes p. 32; Coleman notes pp. 1, 3.

4 Ficklen chart; Leila R. Hill 3/4 and 7/21/1943.

5 See: 313826 - 31382612 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.

6 See: 313827 - 3138276122 idem.

7 Leila R. Hill 3/4/1943.

8 Ficklen chart; Coleman notes pp. 1, 3; Watson p. 121. See: Not. D. B. 2 p. 257.

9 Hill's notes p.___ says that Tabitha R. Sherwin m. Edward Cox 9/19/1797 and that Henry Archer was her guardian.

10 Hill's notes p. ___ states Amelia T. Sherwin m. Joseph Friend 8/27/1798.

11 4 Val. p. 2309.

12 Cary chart; 4 W. & M. p. 126; Davis p. 173. 4 Val. p. 2304 n. states it is not known what became of Francis Randolph.

CHAPTER X

GRIEF RANDOLPH LINE

GRIEF RANDOLPH (fifth child of Henry Randolph III) was born posthumously in 1726, the year of his father's death.[1] He married before 1757 Mary Eppes, daughter of Major Edmund Eppes and his wife, Henrietta Maria Hardaman.[2] They had these children: (1) Henry; (2) William; (3) John; (4) Isham; (5) Elizabeth Wormley; (6) Anne; (7) Maria.[3]

In 1757 Grief Randolph and his wife, Mary, sued the widow, Henrietta Maria Eppes, as administratrix of the estate of her deceased husband, Major Edmund Eppes, and secured a decree appointing commissioners to lay off to her her part of her father's estate.[4]

On November 5, 1757, Grief Randolph, reciting that he was of Dale Parish, Chesterfield County, executed a deed conveying to John Archer, Sr., for the benefit of his wife, Mary Eppes Randolph, six negroes which had been assigned to her as her share of the estate of her deceased father, Edmund Eppes.[5] A month earlier Eliza Randolph deeded to her son Grief 100 acres in Timsbury Swamp.[6]

Grief Randolph as next friend of his children, Henry, Isham, John, William, Elizabeth, Ann and Maria, brought suit against John Archer, Executor of Elizabeth Randolph, deceased, in the Chesterfield Chancery Court February term 1778 to recover for these minors their legacies given them by their grandmother, Elizabeth Randolph, in her will.[7]

On July 3, 1766, Elizabeth Randolph and her grandson, Grief Randolph, borrowed money from Archibald Cary and John Archer, Sr., and executed to them a deed, which was evidently a mortgage, conveying 16 negroes and 300 acres in Chesterfield County on the south side of Timsbury Swamp adjoining lands of Henry Randolph.[8] On December 9, 1774, 261 acres of this land was sold by Elizabeth Randolph and Grief Randolph, Archibald Cary and John Archer, Executor of John Archer, deceased, joining in the deed as mortgagees. The deed recited that this was the land on which Grief Randolph then lived adjoining Timsbury, and being land conveyed to Elizabeth Randolph by her husband, Henry Randolph

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1 This Grief Randolph must not be confused with his grandson Grief Randolph: 33 Va. p. 88. See: 31531 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.

2 5 W. & M. p. 143; Clark pp. 55, 150, 237. The Cary chart shows an Epes Randolph but he was of the Turkey Island line: Randolph, Robt. I p. 68 2115322; 15 D.A.B. p. 357; Davis p. 173.

3 Cary chart; 14 Va. p. 329; 4 T. (Quar.) p. 142; 31 Va. p. 276; 3 Val. p. 1324; Clark pp. 55, 236-237; Snoddy 4/18/1936; 7 C.A.G. p. 822. Hill's notes, pp. 1 and 9, list these children in a different order. Davis, p. 173, says there evidently were some children who died before 1775; further, that the order entered March 6, 1778 appointing a guardian gives nine names without punctuation, some of which may be double names, viz., Henry Edward Francis Isham John William Elizabeth Ann Maria.

4 Cary chart; 11 W. & M. p. 48 n.; Ches. Chy. Rec. 2 p. 47; Clark p. 116.

5 Ches. D.B. 3 p. 216; 3 Val. p. 1321; Watson p. 112.

6 3 Val. p. 1321.

7 Ches. Chy. Rec. 4 p. 161; 14 Va. p. 329; Cary chart.

8 Ches. D. B. 5 p. 1766 (?); 3 Val. p. 1323.

III prior to his death.[1]

On December 17, 1774 Grief Randolph made a second deed for the protection of his wife by which he conveyed to Francis Eppes seven negroes, household furniture, etc., which his wife, Mary Eppes Randolph, had inherited from the estate of her father.[2]

Grief Randolph died shortly before March 6, 1778 for on that day a guardian was appointed for his seven children, all of whom were then minors. His wife had predeceased him a year or so.[3]

HENRY RANDOLPH V, (his uncle being Henry Randolph IV) eldest child of Grief Randolph, was born January 18, 1757 probably in Chesterfield County, Virginia as his parents seem to have been living there. He lived in Nottoway County 1789-1813 but in 1814 he moved to Amelia County[4] and later enlisted in the Revolutionary Army from that county. He was remembered by his grandmother in her will as she left him a negro girl.[5] He died about 1841 at or near LaGrange, Fayette County, Tennessee, not far from Memphis.[6]

Henry Randolph V, when he was 19 years of age, enlisted November 3, 1776 at Portsmouth, Virginia as a private for six months in Col. William Grimes' 15th Virginia Regiment Continental Line.[7] He has left his own record of his Revolutionary service in the affidavit which he made, after he had moved to Fayette County, Tennessee, for a pension as a Revolutionary soldier. After the Battle of Trenton, fought December 26, 1776 followed by the Battle of Princeton fought January 3, 1777, the Continental Army spent the month or so before spring in winter quarters at Morristown, New Jersey. This was a most precarious period in the American Revolution. The small army under General Washington, then barely 4,000 strong, kept dwindling away. Reinforcements were coming in slowly. Cornwallis, who had been in command of the British forces in the South, was ordered to New Jersey and he assumed command there. In the spring of 1777 General Washington marched his army to Middlebrook, New Jersey. It was here that the regiment in which Henry Randolph served joined that army.[8]

About this time Henry Randolph was transferred to Major Caleb Gibbs' Company which acted as Gen. Washington's Life Guard. He served as a private through the summer and fall campaign of 1777 in and around New Jersey and participated in the Battle of Germantown fought in early October, 1777, being promoted to Corporal about two months later and so served for two years. There can be little doubt that he was in winter quarters with the Continental Army at Valley Forge through the severe winter of 1777-78 and experienced the incredi-

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1 Ches. D. B. 8 p. 69; 3 Val. pp. 1324-1325. In 1678 it appears that the homestead of Judith Randolph, widow of Henry Randolph I, was called Timberbury; p. 35. From the change of that name to Timsbury which appears in subsequent conveyances it seems that later members of the family continued to reside in this immediate vicinity for more than a century: Ches. D. B. 6 pp. 289, 417; 3 Val. p. 1323. Was it Henry Randolph V who was appointed in 1787 to appraise the estate of Archibald Cary, deceased? Ches. D. B. 7, pp. 481-482 and Ches. W. B. 4 p. 237; 1 Val. pp. 240, 265.

2 Ches. D. B. 8 p. 24; 3 Val. p. 1324; Clark p. 160.

3 Davis p. 173; Hill's notes p. 136. See: P. 68 n. 1.

4 Cary chart. Davis p. 173 mis-states this Henry Randolph.

5 Ches. W. B. 3 p. 209; 3 Val. p. 1319; Watson p. 112.

6 Randolph, Wm. M. 9/27/1907; Henry Randolph V's pension record.

7 Gwalthney p. 649.

8 Lee pp. 179-181: Henry Randolph V's pension record.

ble hardships and suffering common to the army.[1]

It is fair to assume that Henry Randolph also fought in the Battle of Monmouth June 28, 1778. This was the last sustained battle fought by Washington's army in the Northern States as it fought no major battle during the summer of 1779. To reinforce the Continental Army in the South, Gen. Washington withdrew from his Northern Army the North Carolina and Virginia troops and sent them South. His small remaining force he placed in winter quarters at Morristown. Evidently, Henry Randolph remained with these troops for he was discharged there December 7, 1779.[2]

At later dates not known, Henry Randolph V twice reinlisted as a Revolutionary soldier, first for three months as a private in Capt. Robert Bolling's Company of Horse,[3] and later for three months as a private in Capt. Eppes' Company of Foot.[4] Little is known of these two short tours of duty. However, according to family tradition, Henry Randolph was at or near Richmond, Virginia when Lord Cornwallis invaded that state early in 1781 after his Carolina campaign, and in order to escape capture he swam his horse across the James River. This circumstance in a measure corroborates his service in Robert Bolling's Company of Horse.[5] The affidavits supporting his application for the pension show that he was a brave and daring soldier and that he was always esteemed a high-minded and honorable man.

In view of his youth at enlistment it is reasonable to assume that Henry Randolph was unmarried throughout his service as a soldier, but that he married shortly after the war's close when he was about 23. In the Reverend Mr. Slaughter's History of Bristol Parish (p. 206) there is this record: "Mary, daughter of Francis Poythress and Mary Peterson, married _____ Randolph of Amelia County." Neither the date nor the place of their marriage is given but it is certain that the marriage of Henry Randolph V is here referred to.[6] According to family tradition, his wife was commonly called Polly Peterson Poythress and in her stockings she knitted her initials "P.P.P." She had been reared in the family of the Rev. Devereux Jarratt[7] and she was about 13 years of age when she married, her fiance being about 10 years her elder. She was quite wealthy as wealth was estimated at that time, owning 160 slaves, 80 of which she had inherited from her brother on his death unmarried. But this wealth in some way was dissipated for when the family immigrated as it did from Virginia to Tennessee in the early part of the past century, they came in reduced financial circumstances. To provide money for the trip Henry Randolph on February 19, 1825 sold six negroes to Edward Randolph.[8]

On the emigration from Virginia, shortly prior to 1828, the family first passed through East Tennessee, stopping momentarily at Knoxville, then on through Middle Tennessee to Nashville where the family resided for awhile. At

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1 Lee pp. 182-183, 188-191.
2 Lee pp. 191, 203; Henry Randolph V's pension record.
3 Gwathney p. 649; McAllister Sec. 143 p. 130; 12 Va. pp. 156-7. In 3 A.C.A.G. p. 559, under the name Mackenzie, Mrs. Gilbert A., the statement is made that Henry Randolph, son of Brett Randolph, who was born in England, served in the American Revolution in Col. Robt. Bolling's troop. Unless this is an error, there were two Henry Randolphs in the troop.
4 Henry Randolph V's pension record.
5 Lee pp. 216-217; Randolph, Wm. M. 9/27/1907.
6 Cary chart; Hill's notes pp. 3, 36, 63. Davis p. 173 erroneously states that Henry Randolph married Lucy Poythress and died before 1806.
7 For references to Rev. Dev. Jarrett, see: 55 Va. 154; 23 W. & M. (2) 271.
8 Randolph, Wm. M. 9/27/1907; Amel. D. B. 27 p. 488; Cary chart.

that time Henry Randolph, the head of the family, was nearing 70 years of age, and his oldest child, Edward (always called Ned) had charge of the family on their emigration. The latter was a man of high character but he never married. While residing in Nashville, Ned Randolph hired one of their negroes to a man named Robinson. A dispute arose relative to this negro and a fight ensued between Ned and Robinson in which Robinson stabbed him with a dirk and killed him. Robinson fled to Texas. It was then that the family moved on to Fayette County, Tennessee and settled near La Grange, about 40 miles due east of Memphis.[1]

Fayette County was created in 1824 out of portions of Shelby and Hardeman Counties. West Tennessee was then a new country, having been opened for colonization only a few years earlier through the treaty of peace between the United States and the Chickasaw Tribe of Indians. This territory seems to have offered dazzling opportunities for settlement and LaGrange to have been a mecca for emigrants, especially for those coming from Virginia and North Carolina.

When Henry Randolph brought his family to Fayette County, there was then there, or soon came there from Virginia, the family of Myal Greene. Likewise, the Morgan family then resided in that county or soon became residents. Two of the Randolph children married into these families.

Henry Randolph and his wife continuously resided in Fayette County until their deaths only a few days apart about 1841. This year is fixed by the last pension payment to him which was made in September of 1840. Their children were: 1) Edward (Ned); 2) Elizabeth; 3) Henry; 4) John (Jack); 5) Mary (Polly); 6) Maria Ann; 7) Martha (Patsy); 8) Rodolph.[2]

(1) Edward (Ned) Randolph, as has been previously stated, died unmarried.

(2) Elizabeth Randolph[3] (1780-1854) did not accompany the family from Virginia to Tennessee because she was married at the time of their departure and evidently remained in Virginia with her husband. According to information obtained from the family, she married Robert Wilson in 1803.[4] The family later resided in Richmond, Virginia. She had one child William Henry[5] and possibly more.

William Henry Wilson (1804-1869) married in 1837 Sarah Elam (1821-1857) and they had seven children.[6]

(3) Henry Randolph VI, who was born about 1781, was a wayward person. Late in life he married a widow but there was no issue. He died in 1854

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1 Randolph, Wm. M. 9/27/1907.
2 Idem.
3 Idem.
4 The Cary chart states, probably incorrectly, that Elizabeth Randolph was married twice, her first husband being William Watkins. No other evidence has been uncovered that she contracted two marriages. Cary's authority for her marriage to Watkins is the record in Crozier, p. 73: "April , 1822 Elizabeth L. Randolph m. William Watkins (Amel. Co.)". It is probable that this Elizabeth L. Randolph was a different person. Another contra indication is the recital, by Cary, that she was the ward of S. Harrison. In 1822 both Henry Randolph V and his wife were alive: 17 W. & M. p. 44. See: p. 86 n. 3.
5 Cary chart; Hill's notes pp. 63-64; Mary H. Smith 2/13/1918 and pedigree; Bettie R. W. McComb 10/13/1919.
6 See: 31512 - 31512126 Randolph, Henry I pedigree. Wm. M. Randolph, the writer's father, wrote George M. Wilson of Richmond, Va. of this line on 9/27/1907 giving all the genealogical information he possessed as to his Randolph family based on family tradition or which he knew personally.

above 70 years of age at the home of his brother, Rodolph Randolph, in Arkadelphia, Arkansas.[1]

(4) John (Jack) Randolph, one of whose feet was deformed, moved to Mississippi, married and lived not far from Memphis. He had four children, one of whom was named James who went to Texas, but all trace of this family has been lost.[2]

(5) Mary (Polly) Randolph was born April 12, 1791 and died in Memphis, Tennessee May 16, 1865. She married Thomas Morgan (b. 4/3 1787, d. 9/24/1838) on March 6, 1817. Their marriage bond of record in Amelia County, Virginia is evidence that the marriage occurred there.[3] It is reasonable to assume that Thomas Morgan and his family were of the party with Henry Randolph's family when they moved to Fayette County, Tennessee or that they soon followed. The relationship, if any, between Thomas Morgan and Samuel Morgan to be later named, is unknown. Mary Randolph Morgan had eight children: a) John Henry; b) Mary Ann Poythress; c) Benjamin Franklin; d) Martha Elizabeth Claiborne; e) Samuel Thomas; f) Maria Malvina; g) William Randolph; h) Edward Randolph.[4]

(a) John Henry Morgan (b. August 21, 1818, d. September 4, 1861), shortly after Tennessee joined the Confederacy, evidently entered the Confederate States service for he was one of a committee appointed to examine the baggage of passengers at Union City, Tennessee. While engaged in the performance of his duty there, he was shot, supposedly by some passenger and died. His body was returned to Memphis by his brother, S. T. Morgan.[5] He married Narcissa Jernagin and had two daughters, one of whom married and has left numerous descendants who now reside in Memphis, Tennessee.[6]

(b) Mary Ann Poythress Morgan (b. January 3, 1820, d. May 23, 1896) married June 26, 1838 James Rhodes. They had several children but it is not known if any of her descendants are now living.[7]

(c) Benjamin Franklin Morgan (b. August 27, 1821, d, May 24, 1864) had evidently moved to Memphis by 1848 for in that year he and his brother, S. T. Morgan, bought the property on the west side of Second Street (old No. 153) between Poplar and Exchange Streets.[8] The earliest Memphis City Directories carry his name as a merchant. He married Virginia (Jenny) Nelson and, according to the statement of Mary Alice Word, they had one child who died in infancy.[9]

(d) Martha Elizabeth Claiborne Morgan (b. January 2, 1824, d. February 25, 1908) married December 13, 1848 Edward Hobson Word. They had four child-

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1 Randolph, Wm. M. 9/27/1907; Cary chart.
2 Idem.
3 16 W. & M. p. 273. Crozier p. 73 incorrectly states that Mary Randolph was the daughter of Wm. Randolph.
4 Mrs. Allen Lewis, Sr., 5/15/1924; Cary chart.
5 Mfs. Avalanche 9/5/1861 (p. 3).
6 See: 315151 - 315151137 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.
7 See: 315152 - 3151522 idem. Death notice: Mfs. Comm. App. May 23, 1896.
8 Deed Bk. Z p. 550 and Deed Bk. 11 p. 339, Reg. Off. Shelby Co.
9 See: 315153 - 3151531 Randolph, Henry I pedigree. E. H. Word became Admr. of the estate of B. F. Morgan which was administered as insolvent in cause No. 951 1st Ch. Ct., Shelby Co. The defendants were the widow and collateral kin of the deceased. The widow filed a petition for dower averring she was 26 years old. The estate was divided between the heirs of B. F. Morgan and his brother, S. T. Morgan.

ren, all of whom died unmarried.[1]

(e) Samuel Thomas Morgan (b. October 19, 1825, d. July 3, 1867) was a lawyer in Memphis, Tennessee and never married. He died at 153 Second Street (old number) which he and his brother, B. F. Morgan, had purchased. Upon William M. Randolph's arrival in Memphis in 1865, the two promptly formed a law partnership with their office at No. 197 Main Street and later at 153 Second Street, both old numbers. Although a long sufferer from epilepsy, which was the cause of his death, he stood high in the community and was an Alderman for many years. The City Council presented to him, according to Mary Alice Word, a gold-headed cane which later was used by Rodolph Randolph and is now in the possession of the writer.[2]

(f) Maria Malvina Morgan (b. June 3, 1827); (g) William Randolph Morgan (b. March 21, 1829, d. September 3, 1852); and (h) Edward Randolph Morgan (b. February 9, 1832) all died presumably unmarried.

(6) Maria Ann Randolph married in Amelia County, Virginia in July of 1825 Samuel Morgan.[3] This marriage probably occurred on the eve of the departure of Henry Randolph V with his family to Tennessee and the newly wed couple may have formed a part of the party. At any rate Samuel Morgan and his wife evidently moved to Fayette County, Tennessee and it was probably at their residence where Henry Randolph V made the affidavit in support of his pension application.[4] Later, Maria Ann Randolph Morgan moved to Memphis where she died about 1879 without issue.[5] It is within the recollection of members of the family now alive that Aunt Maria and Aunt Patsy passed their declining years at 153 Second Street in Memphis.

(7) Martha (Patsy) Randolph died in Memphis, Tennessee unmarried on September 19, 1875.[6] She was buried on the E. H. Word lot in Elmwood Cemetery and the cemetery records give her age as 79½ years which would have made her birth year about 1796. It is possible that she was older than her sister, Maria Ann, although her death notice does not mention this sister as surviving her.[7]

(8) Rodolph Randolph was born February 15, 1805 in Amelia County, Virginia and so was a young man when the family immigrated to Tennessee. On account of the financial straits of the family after his mother's patrimony had been lost or spent, he received little education. He learned the carpenter trade and in some way while at work he lost the sight of one eye. He was able to earn barely sufficient to support his family.

On March 27, 1836 Rodolph Randolph married Lucretia Ann Greene in Fayette County. She was the daughter of Myal Greene and Nancy Jackson and was born in Brunswick County, Virginia July 31, 1813. Her father had also brought his family from Virginia to Fayette County, Tennessee.

In 1839 Rodolph Randolph removed to Arkadelphia, Arkansas, leaving his father and mother residing in Fayette County. When they died about 1841, he brought his family back to Fayette County and lived there until about 1845.

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1 See: 315152 - 3151544 Randolph, Henry I pedigree. Marr. Rec. 1 p. 202, Shelby Co., Tenn.; 7 D.A.R. L. B. p. 223.

2 Mfs. City Directories 1865-6 and 1866. In the Mfs. App. of July 4, 1867 is a laudatory notice on Samuel T. Morgan.

3 Cary chart; 16 W. & M. p. 273; Crozier p. 73 where it is erroneously stated that Maria Ann Randolph was daur. of William Randolph.

4 Henry Randolph V's pension record.

5 Randolph, Wm. M. 9/27/1907.

6 Idem.

7 Elmwood Cemetery Rec.

They then came to Memphis and after remaining there about six months returned to Arkadelphia where they lived until 1886. In that year, on account of their advanced years, they were brought by their son, William M. Randolph, to Memphis to live with him. Here they resided until their respective deaths, he dying November 20, 1888 and she September 9, 1904. Each one was buried in Rose Hill Cemetery, Arkadelphia.

Lucretia Ann Greene Randolph[1] was a typical pioneer woman of the time and remarkable in many ways. She was tall, spare and very active and enjoyed excellent health throughout her long life of 91 years, retaining her mental faculties to the very last. She also was favored with good eyesight and was a ravenous reader. Her early obligation was, without means, to raise a family of children in a comparatively new country where educational opportunities were rare. To further the education of her children she cut letters from mewspapers and magazines and pasted them on cardboard, thus making a home-made spelling book. To the end she was an inveterate snuff "dipper", a practice that was probably as prevalent among the pioneer women of that time as is smoking among the women of today.[2]

Rodolph and Lucretia Ann Greene Randolph had six children: a) William Mortimer; b) Medora P.; c) Algernon E.; d) Mentoner (Minnie) G.; e) Peter S.; f) Lucretia A. E.[3]

(a) William Mortimer Randolph[4] (b. June 16, 1837, d. December 29, 1916) married at Little Rock, Arkansas January 17, 1861 Rebecca Ellen Wassell. They

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1 Randolph, Wm. M. 9/27/1907. Lucretia Ann Green had a brother, W. C. Greene , who married before the family came to Tennessee. He had a daughter, Eliza Guillam Greene, who was left an orphan wnen about 10 years of age by the death of her mother in Fayette County, her father having disappeared on the way to that county. In 1856 she married at La Grange, Tenn. the Rev. Albert Hiram Thomas, a Methodist minister, stationed there. The family lived at different places in this section as the father was transferred from church to church and they finally settled in Memphis. The children were: 1) Albert H., Jr. b. 1857, murdered 3/19/1882, unm.; 2) Anna Ward b/ 1863, d. 2/16 / 1893, m. Horace S. Griffin and had two children: a) Mary Mills who died an infant and b) Zylphia who m. S. Gordon Brent (divorced), n. i., and is still living in Memphis; 3) William Greene, b. 1861, d. 12/14/1925, unm.; 4) Lyda Greene, d. 8/24/1924, unm.; 5) Mattie Burke, b. 1867, d. 12/17/1937, m. Richard H. Trent and had one child who d. an unfant; 6) Katherine Corinne b. 1872, d. 9/6/1910, unm.; 7) Carrie Flaherty, b. 1879, d. 8/14/1938 unm.; 8) Mamie Mills now living in Memphis, unm.

2 "Dipping" snuff was practiced in this manner: a small piece of soft but tough wood, about 3 in. long, would be chewed at one end until frayed and the user would carry this in her mouth like a toothpick and "dip" the snuff from an ounce can and then swab the gums.

3 Randolph, Lucretia Family Bible records; Hill's notes p. 74; Cary chart.

4 The name Mortimer was taken, according to Wm. M. Randolph's mother, from the character of that name in the book Children of the Abbey. Her pet name for her son was Morty except when provoked - then it was Mort.

moved to Memphis, Tennessee in April of 1865,[1] and many of their descendants reside there.[2] About 1841, when William M. Randolph was quite young, he was sent by his aunt, Elizabeth Randolph Wilson, of Richmond, Virginia a gold watch through some member of the family here who had visited her.[3]

(b) Medora P. Randolph (b. 7/24/1839, d. 12/10/1902) married September 7, 1858 Dempsey Cook, by whom she had several children. Numerous descendants of hers now reside in Arkansas and in Louisiana.[4]

(c) Algernon E. Randolph died in infancy.

(d) Mentoner (Minnie) G. Randolph (b. 8/27/1845, d. 5/3/1922) married twice: (1) on March 8, 1866 W. G. Logan and (2) L. P. Wright on November 26, 1881. There was issue by each marriage.[5]

(e) Peter S. Randolph, b. July 27, 1848, d. September 30, 1869 unmarried.[6]

(f) Lucretia A. E. Randolph, b. 12/31/1853, d. 1/23/1854.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH,[7] (second child of Grief Randolph), also was a Revolutionary War soldier serving as waggoner, corporal and lieutenant, for which service he was granted 4000 acres in Kentucky. He married twice, his two wives being sisters and daughters of Gamaliel Bailey of Virginia who later moved to Surry County, N. C. His first wife was Louisa Bailey whom he married in 1782. In 1809 he moved to Roane County, Tennessee and purchased a farm from his brother, John Randolph, where he lived until the death of his first wife in 1815. He then moved to Surry County, N. C. and in 1816 married Dorothy Bailey Poindexter.[8] The following children were the issue of the first marriage: 1) Robert; 2) William; 3) Elihu; 4) Hezekiah; 5) Sarah; 6) Abigail; 7) Rebecca.

(1) Robert Randolph (b. 1791) married on December 2, 1843 Jemima Miller, but it is not known if they had issue.

(2) William Randolph (b. 4/9/1796, d. 12/28/1881) married Darcus _____ and they had these children: a) Mahala; b) Sarah Darinda; c) Gilbert A.; d)

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1 Cary chart. Wm. M. Randolph and his family travelled by rail from Little Rock, Ark. to DeValls Bluff, Ark. and thence by river packet boat down the White River and up the Mississippi. Their boat landed at Memphis the night the Sultana loaded with returning Federal soldiers passed upstream. Its boilers exploded a few miles above Memphis and Mr. and Mrs. Randolph from their berth heard the cries of some of the victims as they floated downstream. See: Whos Who in Tenn. p. 350; 7 N.C.A.B. p. 217; Hill's notes p. 75; Randolph, Wm. M. 9/27/1907.

2 See: 315181 - 315181713 Randolph, Henry L pedigree.

3 Randolph, Wm. M. 9/27/1907.

4 See: 315182 - 31518292 idem.

5 See: 315184 - 31518431 idem.

6 In the old family Bible of Lucretia Randolph, now in the possession of the writer, there is this pathetic entry made by a bereaved mother: "Peter S. Randolph was murdered September 30, 1869 by Tom Stewart a grand scoundrel who took the advantage of him and inflicted 3 wounds with a large knife either would have caused death beside several other wounds. L. A. R."

7 Hill's notes, pp. 3, 36, 37, show that William Randolph was born 1754 in Chesterfield Co., Va. and died after 1848 in Forsyth or Surry Co., N. C. If so, he lived beyond the age of 94 years. 1 Wells p. 280 states he died in 1815. Henry Randolph V, supposedly his elder brother, was born 1757. See: P. 80.

8 33 Va. pp. 88-89; 1 Wells p. 280; Davis p. 173; 7 C.A.G. p. 822; Dorothy L. Tarwater 1/4/1943 and her chart; Hill's notes p. ; Davis pp. 173 - 174.

Gilmore; e) Maranda; f) Gillam C.; g) Malissa.[1]

(a) Mahala Randolph (b. 3/27/1816) married _____ Slaughter. It is not known if she had issue.

(b) Sarah Darinda Randolph (b. 10/21/1818). It is not known if she married.

(c) Gilbert A. Randolph (b. 4/20/1820) married September 16, 1838 Sarah Darinda Myers. It is not known if they had issue.

(d) Gilmore Randolph (b. 7/13/1822, d. 3/4/1904) married on March 24, 1837 Mary Brookshire. This couple had thirteen children, several of whom married and they have many descendants.[2]

(e) Maranda Randolph married on July 26, 1841 Thomas Williams. It is not known if they had issue.

(f) Gillam C. Randolph (b. 7/26/1828) married on April 28, 1858 Hester Modena Washburn. It is not known if they had issue.

(g) Malissa Randolph married on January 18, 1847 Eli Dixon. They had issue and many of their descendants now reside in East Tennessee.[3]

(3) Elihu Randolph married Polly Garrett. It is not known if they had issue.

(4) Hezekiah Randolph married September 21, 1839 Eliza Detmore. It is not known if they had issue.

(5) Sarah Randolph (b. 12/25/1797, d. 10/11/1884) married Samuel Sumpter Owings (also spelled Owens). They had 13 children: a) William Jackson; b) Clarinda; c) Martha Susan; d) Minerva; e) Mary Jane; f) Sarah Ann; g) Rebecca; h) Elener; i) Amanda Malvina; j) Elihu Randolph; k) Robert; l) Eliza Cornelia; m) Albert Marion.[4]

(a) William Jackson Owings (b. 12/22/1815, d. 11/5/1895) married January 13, 1839 Margaret Fauby Kendrick and had nine children.[5]

(b) Clarinda Owings (b. 1/14/1818, d. 9/23/1903) married on January 14, 1838 Julius Hamby.[6]

(c) Martha Susan Owings (b. 2/14/1820, d. 1/28/1893) married on September 18, 1838 John Kendrick.[7]

(d) Minerva Owings (b. 1/18/1822, d. 2/27/1851) married on February 14, 1843 Levi Jackson Hinds. They had three children.[8]

(e) Mary Jane Owings (b. 5/30/1823, d. 11/ /1893) married on November 11, 1850 John H. Acuff. They had two children.[9]

(f) Sarah Ann Owings (b. 7/4/1825, d. 2/23/1914) married on April 15, 1847 William J. Coleman. They had six children.[10]

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1 Hill's notes p. 40, says William Randolph married a second and third times but names of these wives and marriage dates are unknown.

2 See: 315224 - 315224c Randolph, Henry I pedigree.

3 1 Wells p. 280; Hill's notes pp. 40, 61; Tarwater 1/4/1943. According to Hill Malissa Randolph married a second and third times but the names of those husbands are unknown. See: 315227 - 31522742 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.

4 33 Va. p. 88; Davis p. 174; 1 Wells pp. 214, 264, 265; Goodspeed p. 1077; 7 C.A.G. p. 822; Hill's Randolph chart p. 3; Tarwater chart and notes pp. 1-3; Mrs. Martha Reese 9/7/1942.

5 See: 315251 - 3152517311 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.

6 See: 315252 - 3152527 idem.

7 See: 315253 - 31525391 idem.

8 See: 315254 - 315254322 idem.

9 See: 315255 - 315255254 idem.

10 See: 315256 - 315256531 idem.

(g) Rebecca Owings (b. 8/30/1827, d. 9/14/1859) married on March 11, 1852 Edward Wattson Robbs. They had three children.[1]

(h) Elener Owings (b. 12/19/1831) married on February 13, 1851 John K. Brown. They had three children.[2]

(i) Amanda Malvina Owings (b. 5/30/1833, d. 8/10/1909) married on January 22, 1851 Levi Jackson Parkins. They had 13 children.[3]

(j) Elihu Randolph Owings (b. 7/20/1835, d. 1875) married in 1859 Elizabeth Work. They had seven children.[4]

(k) Robert Owings (b. 9/1/1837), died unmarried.

(l) Eliza Cornelia Owings (b. 9/4/1841, d. 12/ /1928) married on January 2, 1862 Enoch Jackson Kendrick. They had six children.[5]

(m) Albert Marion Owings (b. 10/30/1844, d. 9/5/1906) married on July 7, 1856 Elizabeth Hill. Nothing further is known of this family.

(6) Abigail Randolph (b. 1801, d. 1874) married twice: (1) on October 20, 1829 William Edward Owings and (2) on February 5, 1852 Evan Breeding. The following children were issue of the first marriage: a) Edward; b) William Marion: c) Louisa Bailey; d) Robert; e) Alfred; f) Sallie; g) Jehu.[6]

(a) Edward Owings married Zora Humphries but there was no issue.

(b) William Marion Owings (1833-1902) married on September 12, 1854 Sarah Breeding. They had nine children.[7]

(c) Louisa Bailey Owings married Rufus Franklin Kendrick but they had no issue.

(d) Robert Owings, (e) Alfred Owings and (f) Sallie Owings. Nothing is known about these persons.

(g) Jehu Owings married his sister-in-law, Zora Humphries Owings, widow of Edward Owings.[8]

(7) Rebecca Randolph (b. 1792) married James Swan. They had two children: a) Joseph; b) Diathula.[9]

(a) Joseph Swan (b. 1816) married on November 19, 1840 Huldah Mayfield. They had one child.[10]

(b) Diathula Swan (b. 1828). Nothing more is known of her.

JOHN RANDOLPH, (third child of Grief Randolph) was born in Chesterfield County, Virginia about 1759 and died at Camp Russell, Mobile, Alabama April 13, 1815.[11] From the circumstance that William Randolph bought from his brother, John Randolph, in 1809 a farm in Roane County, Tennessee[12], it is to be assumed that the latter, prior to that year, had moved from Virginia and established his residence in Roane County. It appears that John Randolph then moved to Wilson County for he became Sheriff of that County. Prior to his residence in Tennessee he was a Revolutionary soldier for three years in the Virginia Con-

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1 See: 315257 - 3152572133 idem.
2 See: 315258 - 315258351 idem.
3 See: 315259 - 315259a idem.
4 See: 31525x - 31525x6 idem.
5 See: 31525b - 31525b5 idem.
6 1 Wells pp. 115, 264; Hill's notes p. 37; Tarwater Owings notes pp. 1-2.
7 See: 315262 - 31525294 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.
8 See: 315261 idem.
9 Murray Co., Ga. 1850 Census; Hill's notes pp. 37-38; Tarwater 1/4/1943.
10 See: 31527 - 315272 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.
11 Davis p. 173 says John Randolph was born about 1753.
12 P. 86. Davis p. 173 misstates this John Randolph: Snoddy 10/11/1942.

tinental Line for which he was awarded certificate No. 1761 on September 13, 1783.[1] Later, he and two of his sons were soldiers in the War of 1812, he being Corporal in the 24th U. S. Infantry. He re-enlisted October 8, 1813 from Wilson County, Tennessee for five years and became Captain.[2] In 1780 he married Mary Whittington and five children were born of this marriage: 1) Grief; 2) Peyton; 3) Lavinia: 4) _____ , a daughter; 5) John Green.[3]

(1) Grief Randolph (1786-1865) married Nancy B. Anderson and had two children: a) John Lewis; b) Thomas Whittington. He moved his family to Grayson County, Texas where he and his wife died.[4]

(a) John Lewis Randolph (b. 1831) married Mary Bradley and had one child, Tom.[5]

(b) Thomas Whittington Randolph (b. 3/2/1834) married twice. His first wife was Sallie Young, by whom he had two children. He married secondly on October 5, 1865 Betty Thompson and had two children by her.[6]

(2) Peyton Randolph (b. 1798) married _____ Tucker. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, was captured by the British, taken to Quebec and never heard from.[7]

(3) Lavinia Randolph married on September 18, 1828 John B. Holman.[8] Nothing further is known of this family.

(4) _____ Randolph, a daughter. Nothing more is known of her.[9]

(5) John Green Randolph (1799-2/20/1880) moved to Wilson County, Tennessee when quite young and married in 1834 Nancy Gayle Wynne. This couple had these children: a) Sarah T.; b) Elizabeth (Lizzie) M.; c) John W.; d) Samuel H.; e) Martha Eliza; f) Mary L.; g) George Washington; h) James Knox Polk; i) Levinia; j) Almeda (Allie) S.[10]

(a) Sarah T. Randolph (b. 12/15/1826, d. 10/4/1851) married in 1848 William Murchison. They had one child who married and left descendants.[11]

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1 Book 1 p. 347 Bounty Certificates, Va. State Library.

2 Wright p. 68. The article in 33 Va. p. 88 is taken almost verbatim from the first, second and first half of the third paragraphs of the article in the Rich. Tim. Dis. of 10/21/1906. The last half of the third paragraph deals with the family of Harrison Randolph of the Turkey Island line. The balance of the Tim. Dis. article is John Randolph of Roanoke's genealogy of the Turkey Island line.

3 Hill's Randolph chart pp. 1, 3, 9; Mrs. John G. Frank's chart; Mrs. Martha Reese 9/17/, 10/16 and 26 and 12/4/1942; Snoddy 4/18/1936 and 8/30, 9/21 and 27/1942; Mrs. W. G. Caylor 1/21/1943.

4 Ency. New West (Texas Vol.) p. 329; Grayson Co. Texas U. S. Census Rec. 1860 and 1870; Hill's notes p. 95.

5 Cary chart; Book of St. Louisians (1912); Hill's notes p. 97. See: 315311-31531113 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.

6 Hill's notes p. 96. See: 315312 - 3153124 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.

7 Wright p. 68; Mrs. Reese 12/4/1942.

8 Acklen p. 480; Hill's notes p. 94.

9 Mrs. Frank's chart.

10 33 Va. p. 88; Wright p. 68; McNairy Co. Tenn. Census Rec. 1850; Hill's Randolph chart pp. 1, 3, 4 and notes p. 98; John K. P. Randolph's Bible records; Mrs. Reese 12/4/1942; Mrs. J. D. Randolph 12/7/1942; Mrs. Caylor 1/21/1943; Mrs. Frank's chart; Snoddy 4/18/1936 and 9/31/1942.

11 Nannie R. Ozment 8/20/1943; Archie A. Henderson 8/11/1943. See: 315351 - 31535112 Randolph, Henry I pedigree.

(b) Elizabeth (Lizzie) M. Randolph (b. 9/27/1828) married J. McKinney (Dr.). Nothing more is known of this family.

(c) John W. Randolph (b. 10/5/1830) married Ruth Baskerville. It is not known if they left issue. He was a Baptist preacher near Pontotoc, Mississippi.

(d) Samuel H. Randolph (b. 10/9/1832, d. 2/17/1864) was soldier in the Confederate States Army and died while a prisoner in Camp Douglass.

(e) Martha (Matt) Eliza Randolph (b. 10/29/1834, d. 4/16/1903) married on September 5, 1853 Thaddeus Lafayette Adams and had eight children.[1]

(f) Mary L. Randolph (b. 1/27/1837, d. 6/2/1853) was unmarried.

(g) George Washington Randolph (Capt., b. 6/1/1839, d. 2/25/1911) married twice: on April 28, 1861 Maria Louise (Lula) Moore, by whom he had seven children; and in December of 1877 Leila Virginia Coleman, by whom he had two children.[2]

(h) James Knox Polk Randolph (b. 11/1/1841, d. 10/10/1914) married on June 15, 1873 Bettie Duke. They had twelve children and their descendants reside mostly in West Tennessee.[3]

(i) Levinia Randolph (b. 5/30/1844, d. 1/18/1850).

(j) Almeda (Allie) S. Randolph (b. 3/16/1847, d. 7/16/1905) married Joseph Hart Larwill IV (Dr.) and had four children. Their descendants reside largely in Missouri.[4]

ISHAM RANDOLPH (fourth child of Grief Randolph), according to the family record preserved by John Randolph of Roanoke, was born April 20, 1760.[5] This is the only birth record that has been found of any of the children of Grief Randolph.

ELIZABETH WORMLEY RANDOLPH (fifth child of Grief Randolph) is named in the will of her grandmother, Elizabeth Randolph, by whom she was bequeathed a negro girl.[6]

ANNE RANDOLPH and MARIA RANDOLPH (sixth and seventh children of Grief Randolph). The failure of their grandmother, Elizabeth Randolph, to mention them and their brother, Isham, in her will dated April 13, 1775 indicates the three were then dead.

MOURNING RANDOLPH (sixth child of Henry Randolph III) was the twin of her brother, Grief Randolph. She was born posthumously in 1727 and died in 1732.[7]

THOMAS RANDOLPH (second child of Henry Randolph II) was born July 1, 1692 and died in 1693.[8]

JUDITH RANDOLPH (fourth child of Henry Randolph I) was born 7/29/1671 and died before 1687 unmarried. She is referred to in two deeds made in 1687 by her brother, Henry Randolph II, conveying land willed her by her father, Henry

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1 See: 315355 - 31535572 idem. Hill's Randolph chart pp. 1, 4 and notes p. 99; Mrs. Frank's chart; Wright p. 68; Mrs. Reese 9/7 and 21, 10/16 and 12/4/1942. Hardy p. 5, erroneously stated that Julia Adeline Adams was daughter of Thaddeus Lafayette Adams. She was his sister.

2 See: 315357 - 31535793 idem. Nile C. Randolph 3/23/1943; Mrs. Leila M. Jackson 3/17/1943; Mrs. J. D. Randolph 12/7/1942.

3 See: 315358 - 315358b1 idem. Mrs. Caylor 1/21/1943; Memphis Comm. App. 8/21/1937, Sec. 2 p. 9 "Dropped Stitches".

4 See: 31535x - 31535x44 idem. Theo. W. Larwill 1/7/1943; Vivian Hall Larwill 1/6/1943; Randolph J. Larwill, Sr. 1/6/1943 and 9/21/1944.

5 4 W. & M. p. 126; Davis p. 174.

6 Ches. W. B. 3 p. 209; 3 Val. p. 1319; Watson p. 112.

7 4 W. & M. p. 127; Davis p. 174.

8 4 Val. p. 2304; 4 W. & M. p. 126; Davis p. 174; Rich. Tim. Disp. 8/23/1908.

Randolph I, and which land Henry Randolph II claimed as her sole heir, she having died during minority.[1]

MARTHA RANDOLPH (fifth child of Henry Randolph I). The only record of this child is that she was named in the will of her father. The existence of this will is established by references to it in two deeds executed by Henry Randolph II in 1687. The will was lost in the destruction of Henrico County records prior to 1677.[2]

* * * * * * *

Here ends the research of this writer as to this family. He has assembled a pedigree of some 3000 descendants of Henry Randolph I which will be published, but many lines are incomplete. He solicits data from members of these incomplete lines for inclusion in the pedigree before its publication.

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1 3 Val. pp. 1376-7; 4 Val. pp. 1376, 2304; 4 W. & M. p. 126; Davis p. 172; Cabell data; Rich. Tim. Dis. 8/23/1908.

2 3 Val. pp. 1376-7; Rich. Tim. Dis. 8/23/1908; Rich. Critic 9/5/1889; Cabell data. The Hines genealogical notes in the Va. State Library state that William Randolph (1572-1660) of England had a daughter Martha who m. Edward Traylor and that the couple immigrated to Henrico Co., Va.: Wm. J. Van Schreeven 2/5/1952. See: 1 A.C.A.G. p. 747; 3 idem p. 96; I. A. G. 10/26/1944; Randolph, W. 10/18/1944. This Martha Randolph Traylor could not have been either the sister or daughter of William Randolph I of Turkey Island (1650-1711) because he did not have a sister nor a daughter so named. According to Hill (p. ____) Martha Randolph Traylor m. (2) John Porter. She had three children: Edward, William and Mrs. William Haskins. Under her name Martha Porter she left a will naming her son William Traylor executor: Hen. Co. Rec. 1725-1737, p. 11; Wyatt's Traylor chart. Two death dates have been assigned to her: 1682 (A.C.A.G. citations above) and 1726 (Hill p. ____). In 14 W. & M. (2) p. 241 this appears: Judith Ann Guilliam was a descendant of John Guilliam[1] (1614-1651); John Guilliam[2] and Margery ____ (see will of Henry Randolph); from there the line is not followed. Later that writer states: "The old question of the relationship of Margery (second husband Briggs) and Henry Randolph comes in, of course, and Judith Ann's name was probably of Randolph origin." The significance of this statement escapes this writer.

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This index omits persons not members of this Randolph family, unless they married into the line or unless prominent in their own right. Likewise, places are omitted unless some particular place has special significance in relation to the Randolph family.

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